

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JANUARY 17, 1920

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879
 Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

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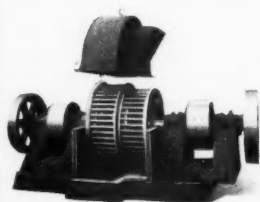
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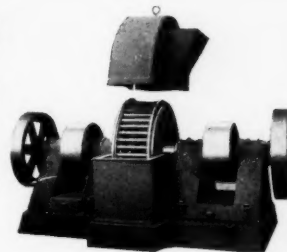
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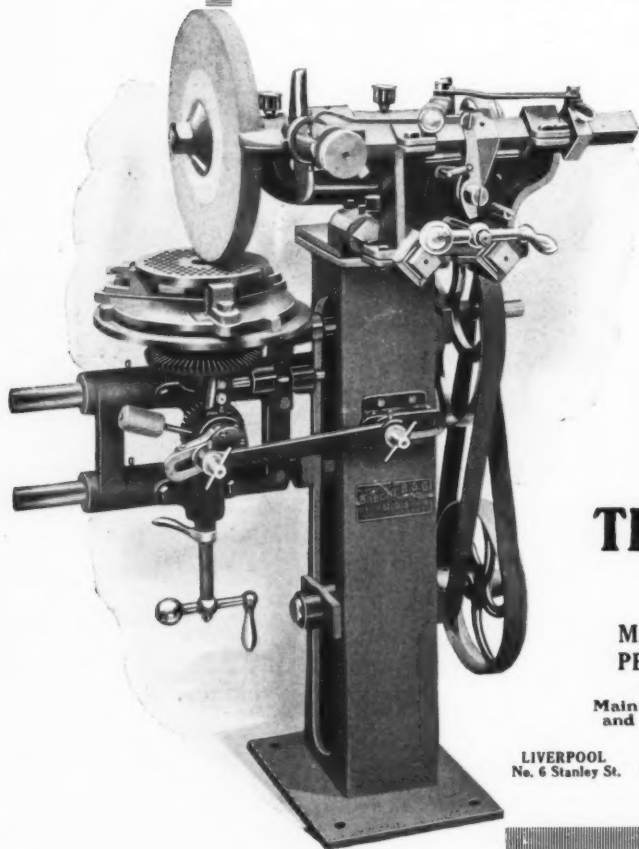
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 1879.

Vol. 62.

Chicago and New York, January 17, 1920.

No 3.

Value of the Foreman in Industry

The lesson that is to be learned by American industry today is that men must not be handed anything which they do not deserve, and that surplus in industry must only be distributed for actual service, for goods delivered, declared John Calder, formerly director of the Business Training Corporation of New York, and now Manager of Employees' Relations for Swift & Company, in an address before the Chicago Safety Council this week.

Speaking on "The Foreman in Industry and His Education," Mr. Calder preceded this remark with the statement: "One of the most difficult things we have to accomplish today is to convince labor that all surplus in commodities is obtained from production, not from capital. No matter what hours we work, and no matter what pay we get in dollars, our real wages are measured by the quantity of things there are to divide and by the size of the surplus after our necessities have been obtained."

The importance of the foreman in industry has long been recognized by the members of the National Safety Council and because of the remarkable results accomplished in accident prevention wherever safety work is carried on largely through the medium of the foreman, there is now apparent a rapidly growing tendency among industrial concerns to train the foreman in other phases of his work as he has been trained in safety work.

Addressing the men who have charge of employment, safety work and other branches of industrial relations at the principal plants within the Chicago industrial district, Mr. Calder said in part:

What the Foreman Can Do.

"In some plants I visit I know cases where workmen have a big grudge against their employers, simply on account of the 'bullying' of some foremen or assistant foremen. Some executives and department heads are sore and not able to concentrate fully on their tasks because they are abused verbally and in other ways by men still higher.

"Government by fear and espionage is both despicable and futile. This is inexcusable folly. It kills all team-work, and it lies at the bottom of a surprising amount of executive soreness and of labor unrest, which manifests itself usually in extravagant demands often far removed from the actual causes.

"An employer is often misrepresented to his workers by his own foremen. You

must also remember in your team-work, that the bridge of words between you and your workers is frequently very weak and that ideas often fail completely to get over. Much of our poor work is due to the fact that the workman does not understand his orders.

"One factory I know of kept in its employment a very stupid man, and the explanation the manager gave was that when he had a bulletin or instruction of general interest to issue he always tried it out on this man, and when he was sure the stupid man understood it, he knew it was perfect.

"Nowadays, to insure in industry a great success, foremen and executives must split up into closely related groups, or we won't get any real cooperation or team work. We must organize to restore personality in big business and we can only do it through the foremen. I saw a dog smell the third rail once. He was full of information in a moment, but he was a dead dog. He died of intensive education. Such a fate will not befall any foremen, I am sure.

"If an associated, enlightened group of foremen anywhere will tackle production problems and production people in the proper way I venture to say that industrial troubles will not prove insoluble and industrial good-will will be restored. Healthy discontent is the normal American outlook, while all of our efforts should be towards eliminating the unhealthy kind based on untruth, ignorance, suspicion and abuse.

"Nobody was ever yet educated by merely 'pumping in' facts and opinions; unless there is a measure of 'drawing out' there is no education. Today the whole world is intensely interested in modern production methods. Everywhere, even in prolific America, goods are scarce and are getting scarcer, and there is much cry about 'higher wages,' but little or none about 'more work,' and it is only more work that will produce more things.

"One of the most difficult things we have to accomplish today is to convince labor that all surplus in commodities is obtained from production; not from capital. No matter what hours we work and no matter what we pay we get in dollars, our real wages are measured by the quantity of things there are to divide and by the size of the surplus after our necessities have been obtained.

"The lesson for industry is that men

must not be handed anything which they do not deserve, and that surplus in industry must only be distributed for actual service, for goods delivered.

"Some people have failed to learn the lessons of human history. In Russia, for instance, Lenin and Trotsky wrote a beautiful treatise on Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity guaranteed on six hours a day of work, to be reduced ultimately to four. After they failed to frame a successful plan for a new order of society they issued a proclamation which declared that the only way to get enough production in any soviet factory was to lay down rigid rules for each man, and to apply military force, if necessary, to get them observed.

"The other day I saw a copy of Lenin's proclamation printed in seven languages and dialects, in which he defined the Soviet Government as the absolute rule of all the people, but actually Russia has a brutal and unscrupulous dictatorship, which is at its wit's end today, with famine and want everywhere prevalent.

"The ability of management has been persecuted there, banished or imprisoned, and in some cases they have cut its throat. Russia, including its crazy leaders, has learned the bitter lesson that there is no particular virtue in running either a Government or production by unintelligence and by ignoring brainy team work. They are now searching in vain for executives, while we are magnifying the non-commissioned officer of industry and developing his ability by education."

PACKERS MEET AT FRISCO.

The midwinter meeting of the Institute of American Meat Packers at San Francisco on February 2, 3 and 4, gives indications of being an important and interesting session. Among the speakers who will address the meeting is Mr. Robert Graham, head of the British Food Ministry in the United States, who will make a trip to the coast largely for this purpose. In view of the foreign trade situation and foreign trade prospects, this feature of the meeting will prove especially interesting to packers. Another speaker is W. J. French, head of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, who will talk on safety features of industry. The program also includes a number of packers and packers' experts. The plans are in charge of Charles S. Hardy of San Diego, Cal., vice-president of the Institute, who is very enthusiastic over the prospects for the meeting.

PACKERS' PROFIT SHARING PLAN.

Morris & Company this week sent out from their general offices at Chicago profit sharing checks to employees throughout the country who have entered their profit sharing plan. They are distributing a quarter of a million dollars to their employees.

The net earnings for 1919 were not sufficient to pay the 10 per cent guaranteed the participants, so the company dug down into its surplus to make good its promises. Diminished earnings during the year just closed are ascribed by the officials to the government's agitation against the packers, and to the reduced prices of their inventory products. On beef, for instance, this year the packing industry has stood a loss.

The profit-sharing plan, however, will remain as a permanent thing, it was announced. It is a combination of thrift and "wages dividend" system designed to give the workers a "stake" in the business, and to establish closer human contact between the working force and the company. Under it the company sets aside each year 5 per cent of its net earnings for distribution among employees entering the plan.

The company some months ago issued $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent collateral gold bonds with a face value of \$50 and multiples. Employees may purchase as many of the bonds as they desire in cash or in two-year installments. With each bond goes a profit-sharing certificate. These are in amounts equal to the face of the gold bonds purchased, but they are not to run in excess of one-half the employees' salary.

The company guarantees that the net return on the workers' profit-sharing certificate, including the interest on the bonds in an equal amount, shall be not less than 10 per cent on the investment. The employees entering the plan have subscribed for \$1,918,000 of bonds. At the outset last year the subscription price of each \$50 bond was set at \$43.25, which was below market value.

An instance of how it worked out is as follows: An employee taking \$432.50 of bonds on two years' installments began payment Sept. 1st. At the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 1st, he had paid in \$35.44. This week he got his 10 per cent on full amount, or \$43.25, which was 116 per cent on his actual investment.

The Morris & Co. profit-sharing plan is the direct outgrowth of a pension system established ten years ago, the first in the stock yards. It is based on twenty years' service and optional retirement at 55 years, compulsory at 65 years. The pensioners receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for each year of service of the salary received on the date of retirement. Employees may pay 3 per cent of their wages into the fund.

This is how it works out: A man who has worked thirty years and earned \$50 a week in his last year draws as pension \$37.50 a week, or \$1,950 a year, for the rest of his life. If his salary had averaged \$35 a week for the period he would have paid \$1,638 into the fund, or \$312 less than he receives as a pension every year thereafter.

F. S. HAYWARD RETIRES.

Retirement from business of Frank Sidney Hayward, secretary of Swift & Company, removes from packinghouse circles one of its most widely known men. Mr. Hayward has taken up a temporary residence in California, where he plans to enjoy a long vacation. Expressions of regret by executives and department heads of the packing company followed the news of Mr. Hayward's retirement from the important post which he has filled since 1911. He is succeeded by C. A. Peacock, who has been assistant secretary for many years.

The retiring secretary's connection with Swift & Company dates from 1890, when he entered the Kansas City branch office. Since that time Mr. Hayward's advance has been on a parallel with the tremendous growth of the concern. He has contributed greatly to the efficiency of the organization and a number of its positions of responsibility are held by men whom he selected and developed.



F. S. HAYWARD,
Retiring Secretary of Swift & Co.

Veterans of the industry recall the story of how Mr. Hayward became a Swift employee. He was chief clerk of a coal company in St. Louis when, in April, 1890, he was asked to recommend a candidate for a position open in the office of Swift & Company's Kansas City plant. Although the pay of the vacant position was less than the salary he was drawing at the time, he decided he would "recommend" himself for the place—and landed it.

The manager of the Kansas City plant at that time was Edward F. Swift, and he engaged Mr. Hayward as auditor. In 1894 Mr. Hayward became manager of the East St. Louis plant, and later in the same year he was summoned to Chicago to take up the duties of office manager. This position, with its growing responsibilities, was held by Mr. Hayward until 1911, when he was advanced to the post of secretary of Swift & Company. He was succeeded as office manager by E. L. Ward, whom Mr. Hayward had selected from the ranks as his assistant during his first year in charge of the Chicago office.

The retiring secretary was born in Woburn, Mass., Nov. 24, 1857. He held his first job at the age of fifteen, helping his father in a grocery store. He went to Missouri at the age of twenty-one, and gained his first clerical experience in railroad offices of that state.

"His own efficiency has been reflected in the progress of his subordinates," said an official of the company, concerning Mr. Hayward. "His influence permeated the organization. He made no attempt to monopolize success. He gave both credit and opportunity to many capable men and has won the friendship and loyalty of all with whom he has had contact."

Mr. Hayward's business associates upon his retirement presented him with an appropriate token as an evidence of their esteem.

STOCKS OF MEATS AND LARD.

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats and lard on Jan. 1, 1920, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets is as follows, with comparisons:

	Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1919.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Frozen beef.....	261,447,090	298,818,463
Cured beef.....	35,584,363	36,255,096
Lamb and mutton.....	11,627,658	12,759,743
Frozen pork.....	53,968,500	61,538,855
Dry salt pork.....	259,279,099	357,254,064
Pickled pork.....	276,529,988	303,762,929
Lard.....	61,872,925	104,274,280
Miscellaneous.....	108,202,011	128,891,789
	Dec. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Frozen beef.....	223,310,993	229,710,639
Cured beef.....	35,546,682	32,583,167
Lamb and mutton.....	9,408,958	9,046,250
Frozen pork.....	44,920,112	34,749,590
Dry salt pork.....	242,224,468	283,039,008
Pickled pork.....	226,892,938	243,380,065
Lard.....	49,146,767	81,670,549
Miscellaneous.....	82,853,491	106,254,200

A comparison of holdings with those of previous months is as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1920, with	During	During
	Jan. 1, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	Dec., 1918.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Frozen beef.....	+37,371,373	+38,136,097	+69,107,824
Cured beef.....	-670,733	-37,681	+3,671,929
Lamb and mutton.....	-1,132,085	+2,218,700	+3,713,493
Frozen pork.....	-7,570,355	+9,048,388	-26,789,265
D. S. pork.....	-97,974,965	+17,054,631	+74,215,056
Pikd. pork.....	-27,232,941	+49,637,050	+60,382,874
Lard.....	-42,401,355	+12,726,158	+22,603,731
Miscel.	-20,689,778	+25,348,520	+22,637,589

It should be noted that these stocks include holdings in both cold storage warehouses and packing plants, and also include meats held in process of curing, as well as the cured products.

STILL THE TIRADE COMMISSION.

The Federal Trade Commission this week renewed its attacks on the meat packers by making public another complaint against Armour & Company. The complaint charges that Armour & Company have acquired control of the Look-out Refining Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., a competing concern engaged in refining and dealing in cottonseed oil, lard substitutes, cooking oils, etc. Armour & Company also are accused of obtaining control of the Tarris Tannery Company, later known as the Sylva Tanning Company, Sylva, N. C.

These complaints are similar to others handed out by the Commission from time to time with the manifest intention of keeping up public irritation against the packers. It is stated that the facts will show there was nothing illegal in the acts charged.

MEAT SCARCE AND HIGH IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Government Plan to Seize Supply Is a Feature

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Dec. 15, 1919.

Commissions appointed by the Government are still endeavoring to ascertain why meat is dear. Yet the facts are patent to all. Mr. J. M. Niall, managing director for Goldbrough, Mort & Co., Ltd., recently put the matter very plainly when he said that the reasons were: (1) the decreased number of stock; (2) the increased cost of production of stock, and of the distribution of meat after it had been killed; and (3) the improved export demand.

The grazers, he said, were having perhaps the worst time they had ever experienced, as indicated by the reduced flocks and herds, especially in New South Wales. Although the market has been somewhat easier of late, it has been due really to the rushing of poor stock to market rather than run the risk of being caught with a larger number of stock than the properties can carry during a dry spell. As soon as rain falls the prices will harden and there will be less meat available, so that prices will go up again. The meat available, of course, is of poorer quality on the average.

Cables have come to hand here in the last few days indicating that the London Times and Daily Mail have published sensational statements concerning the conditions in Australia, and prominent local statesmen have made scathing criticism of them as being gross exaggerations, and the authors traitors to Australia.

Admitting the measure of exaggerations, it is unfortunately true that the grazing conditions in parts of Australia, and notably New South Wales, are deplorable, and there must have been big losses of stock. But it is also overlooked that no country in the world can recuperate like Australia and these losses would soon be made good under the influence of good seasons.

Nevertheless, the statements made in the London press that stations have been abandoned and towns deserted and wild dogs in possession of the runs conveys quite a wrong impression of the position. The drought has been more than a prolonged dry spell, even in the very dry parts; but to call it the most severe in the history of white men is ridiculously inaccurate.

Workingmen Favor Export Embargo.

In connection with the general shortage of prime meat it is interesting to record the statement of a butcher in Melbourne that "the working man does not want cheap and inferior meat. I am in a working man's suburb, but I find that my customers demand only the best, whether it is beef or mutton." It is evident that the Australian workingman is like his brothers in America.

The following also supplies a sidelight on this question: At a big union meeting the other day the question of limiting the export of meat was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

"That in view of the failure of the Government to prevent profiteering, and the rise in cost of commodities, we are of opinion that the time has arrived when the trade union movement should take steps to prevent the export of certain necessary commodities until such time as these goods are made available to the public at reasonable prices, and, further, we pledge ourselves to support the movement with the above object in view."

Plan to Commandeer State's Meat.

The foregoing leads to the further development of the action taken by the Labor Government in Queensland which first opened negotiations with the meat companies to obtain 20,000 tons of meat per annum for five years for sale in the State shops, demanding also that it should be given at the same low price that it had been obtained under the arrangement made under cover of the Imperial meat contract: 3d and 3½d per lb.

The quantity required represents double the amount obtained under the existing contract, which in its turn compared very unfavorably with the amount paid by the Imperial Government—4½d per lb. The new proposal does not take into account the increased cost of production or the great rise in the world's markets, and quite naturally both the meat works and the stockowners' representatives demur.

The demand comes at a time when the outlook is very black. It is based on the idea that the normal meat export from Queensland is 100,000 tons, and that the State should take one-fifth, leaving the stockowners to recoup themselves by the high prices to be obtained in the world's markets.

The inner significance of this proposal is that the stockowners who are amongst the heaviest taxed in the community, shall really subsidize the State shops, which supply only the working man in the cities, who is drawing high wages and living under comfortable conditions.

The existing contract has some time to run yet—it finishes about March next, and the stockowners have staved off the possibility of a decision being reached until there is a chance of seeing whether the seasonable conditions will be more favorable.

But in order to assure its own position the State Government has issued proclamations which really commandeer all meat for the next five years. This is regarded as holding a lever against the stockowners to compel them to fall into the scheme suggested by the State Labor government.

It means that the government is commandeering meat which is not yet born. Of course this meat will be paid for, but at the government's own price, a sort of system of compelling the owners to accept the government's terms whether they think them fair or not. That is the latest method adopted under Labor rule in Australia.

Canned Meats a Drug on Market.

The trade in Australia which deals with

canned meats has had a set-back by discouraging reports from London concerning the market for canned meats. A large quantity is on hand in England and further shipment was not advised. This report seems to have been sprung on the Australian trade rather suddenly, and the result has been that a large quantity of canned meats, estimated at a value of over a million and a half pounds sterling, is without a market.

The immediate effect was to slow down the works dealing with this class of goods, and in some cases to close the factories. The trade had expanded considerably during the war, as large quantities of bully beef had been required for the troops, so that the cessation of hostilities left the trade with rather more on hand than might have been expected.

In Australia there is practically no market for this class of goods, except for small demands for picnic parties and other occasions not worth mentioning. On the other hand, it might not be a bad thing if some of this meat was put into local consumption, as it might help to stem the tide of rising prices. The Australian, however, is rather fastidious; he likes fresh meat only, and is chary even to the extent of taking frozen or chilled meat.

In this connection it is interesting to notice that as a result of the strike of butchers in New Zealand, according to press news received here from the Dominion, "the public are taking kindly to frozen meat, which is the only sort available!"

No Hope for Exports to U. S.

The Queensland government is reported to have made an arrangement with a steamship company trading to San Francisco to extend its boats to Queensland ports. No details have been received. Under normal conditions it might have been expected that this service would help to promote the export of meat to the United States; but those who have followed my letters will have noticed how little chance there will be of getting any considerable quantity of meat from this quarter of the world. The action of the State government in stepping in to commandeer supplies will further help to put back the time when Queensland could hope to promote a meat trade with the United States.

It was announced some time ago that in order to save space in the cold stores and in transit to London, that carcasses were to be telescoped. The system was soon found unsuitable in the case of beef and was abandoned, and apparently the Imperial government is not pleased with it as regards mutton, as orders have been given not to ship any more telescoped mutton carcasses. As there is great congestion in the stores in Australia and New Zealand, owing to the lack of ships, this announcement is not favorably received.

A report has also been received here that Dr. Gilruth, representative of the Australian veterinary department, has made arrangements in London by which the difficulties in regard to nodules in beef, which have sorely handicapped the export of Australian beef carcasses, will be overcome. It is suggested that the Board of Trade may undertake its own inspection in Australia before export. Owing to the presence of nodules a large part of each carcass has had to be cut away to meet the demands of the British health authorities.

It is announced here that the directors of Bovril, Australia Limited, have evolved a scheme for closer association with Bcv.
(Continued on page 41.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

RECIPE FOR HAM BOLOGNA.

A butcher west of the Missouri River writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am looking for a good recipe for making long ham bologna sausage. Can you give me such directions?

An experienced sausage-making authority furnishes the following directions for this product: Take 60 lbs. of beef and bull beef chopped fine, 4 lbs. of salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of saltpetre and put on a bench in a cooler for 2 days. Then add 30 lbs. of lean fresh pork trimmings, and 10 lbs. of pork fat chopped coarse. Use 4 oz. of pepper, 3 oz. of mace, 3 kernels of garlic, if preferred, and 5 lbs. of cereals. Mix well, stuff in weasands or beef middles, and smoke for about 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours until they have a nice red color. Then cook for 20 or 30 minutes, according to the thickness. After cooking put into cold water for 5 or 10 minutes, then hang them up. Be very careful in cooking bologna, especially in the summer time. It must be cooked very thoroughly to prevent it from turning green. Butchers should give this special attention.

CLEANING AND CURING TRIPE.

A subscriber in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give me directions for the proper handling of tripe? How is it prepared, cured and packed to get the best results?

Tripe is made from cattle stomachs. The stomach should be taken from the freshly slaughtered cattle, emptied of its contents and well washed free of all dirt. It is then placed in scalding hot water, about 150 degs. Fahr., for a few minutes,

long enough to allow the inside lining to be removed. It is then scraped until perfectly clean, using plenty of water, and is then ready for the cooking vat, where it is boiled until tender, which takes two or three hours.

When cooked it is put into cold water and well chilled. Then once again it should be scraped clear of all fat, outside skin, etc., and placed in the cooler ready for market. Some packers place cleaned tripe over night in a medium-strength, plain salt pickle of about 40 to 45 degs. on salometer. If to be packed in vinegar, however, this is unnecessary.

A good white vinegar should be used for pickling, about 45 degs. strength. This pickle will deteriorate over night, hence it should be strengthened up to 45 degs., for the final packing in receptacles, whether tierces, barrels, kegs, etc., for shipment.

While curing the storage temperature should be around 48 degs. Fahr., so as to allow the tripe to absorb all the vinegar it will. Tripe will gain easily 50 per cent pickled after being drained 12 to 15 hours. Some operators use a little alum or soda in the scalding waters, to assist in the thorough cleaning of the tripe.

If tripe is to be carried any length of time, after being subjected to a thorough absorption of 45 deg. vinegar the strength of the vinegar may be reduced 20 degs. and the tripe kept in a storage of about 25 degs. Fahr.

Cooked, it will run about 40 per cent of its green weight, and cost for handling throughout—that is, scalding, scraping, trimming, etc., to the finished fresh product, ready to market—about one cent per pound.

Pickling—including receptacles, labor, etc., will cost one cent per pound over the fresh finished product or thereabouts. Tripe from the green raw stomach to the pickled finished packed product ready for

shipment should not cost, including all expenses, over two and a quarter cents per pound.

Fresh tripe, if not kept in a proper temperature, will become slimy, necessitating a thorough washing in a plain salt pickle. Before the government forbade its use boracic acid was used as a preservative for fresh tripe with excellent results, keeping it in the best possible condition for several weeks. Before using it was thoroughly washed and drained, and showed not a trace of boric acid under analysis.

PRODUCERS AIDED BY INSPECTION.

"Contrary to the common belief that meat inspection is conducted principally for consumers, it has a side which is of direct help to livestock producers," says the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. "In the first place, the bulk of our foreign trade in meats depends almost entirely on the Federal meat inspection service. Most foreign governments will not accept meat that has not been federally inspected. Inspection of import meats, accompanied by rejection of meat products not entitled to entry, is of course a factor in our domestic market.

"Through the Federal meat inspection service it has been possible to obtain very detailed records of conditions of animals at time of slaughter. These records show clearly whether certain animal diseases are on the increase or decrease, and, through a system known as field inspection, centers of infection have in numerous cases been found and wiped out.

"Of course, the main benefit of Federal meat inspection to producers is the confidence of the American public in inspected meats, and it is noteworthy that the average per capita consumption of meats has increased as the meat inspection service has been extended."

1920

We enter the year 1920 with perhaps more than our usual amount of confidence in the reward of true merit. This faith is probably prompted by our increased facilities to render even better service than heretofore.

With our new shops and co-operative laboratory for tests in commercial quantities we offer a quality of engineering and construction services in which we are very proud.

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Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American
Meat Packers and the American
Meat Packers' Trade and
Supply Association

Published Weekly by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of
New York)

at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.
Eastern Office, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, President.

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GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Telephone Harrison 3421.

Cable Address: "Sampson," N. Y.

EASTERN OFFICES.

116 Nassau Street, New York.

Telephone Beekman 5477.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical
interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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should be paid to the New York office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter be-
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they wish to continue for another year, as
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States.....	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Post Union, per year.....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies each.....	.10

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THE BASIS OF BUSINESS

Agitation for the speedy ratification of
the Peace Treaty grows as the weeks
pass. The rest of Europe has settled its
differences, at least on paper, and each
has resumed amicable relations with the
other. Only the United States is left out
in the cold. The ridiculous spectacle is
presented of the nation which rose in its
might to restore the peace of the world
being the only one of all the nations still
at war with what was the common enemy.

But aside from the treaty situation, the
problem of international credits is one
that demands pressing attention. Europe,
outside of Austria, may be able to feed
herself, as Mr. Hoover says. That is, she
may be able to keep the wolf of hunger
from the door. But she cannot withstand
the wolf of bolshevism without outside
aid. Her industries must be restored,
both by their own efforts and by outside
aid; and her people given adequate oc-
cupation if the threatening tide of revo-
lution is to be stemmed.

So, aside from the very important ob-
jective of restoring America's export trade
with the world, there is the opportunity
to help Europe get on her feet, and
thereby check a menace which is not too
far distant to threaten our own country.
Credit is the basis of all business. It has
been proved during recent months that
private enterprise cannot provide the cred-
its needed for the restoration of this world
balance. Our government must step in
and help out. It is to be hoped that the
administration at Washington will take
an early initiative in this direction, and
that Congress may be moved to enact
speedily the necessary legislation.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE

The last witness before the Senate
Committee on Agriculture at its closing
hearing on proposed legislation to put the
meat industry under government license
was William B. Colver, of the Federal
Trade Commission. He had the last shot
at the packers and his press bureau saw
that his final blast was duly "written up
for the papers."

Let us touch upon only one or two of
the statements made by Colver on this
occasion. They are typical, as regards
truth and accuracy, of all his emanations
against the meat trade.

The statement featured by his press
agent was Mr. Colver's assertion that "ar-
rests of Federal Trade Commission em-
ployees made in the recent Department of
Justice campaign against the 'reds' have
been the result of 'frame-ups' designed to
build the theory that the Commission
was a hotbed of bolshevism." His press
agent added that "Colver left the intima-
tion that the packing concerns had con-
nived" at these arrests.

He referred specifically to the arrest of
Rafael Mallen, an accountant of the Fed-
eral Trade Commission, who was arrested
and later released in the Chicago "red"
round-up. Mr. Colver chortled publicly at
Mallen's release as a vindication, but the
very next day Mallen appeared as co-
speaker with "Big Bill" Haywood at a
mass-meeting of 4,000 "red" sympathizers
in Chicago. Colver has not commented on

this, though he would probably commend
it.

Colver then goes on, according to his
press agent, to accuse the meat packers
of conspiracy with the bolshevist "am-
bassador" in this country, Ludwig Mar-
tens. Of course, if the packers connived
at the arrest of "reds," it must have been
to arouse sympathy for them, and so aid
their cause. In that case, the packers
and Mr. Colver would both be on the
same side.

A lot more statements of similar char-
acter and credibility are reported as hav-
ing been made by Mr. Colver, "conclud-
ing with the assertion," the report says,
"that in the meat industry competition is
continuing to lessen and monopoly to in-
crease."

If such be the case, there are a whole
lot of injudicious—not to say blind and
crazy—business men in this country. If
Mr. Colver cares to do so he can have
his ample and expensive Federal Trade
Commission staff write to the various
packinghouse architects and engineers
whose names appear in the advertising
columns of The National Provisioner, and
obtain from them a list of the new meat
packing plants which were constructed
during 1919, or which are now under way
or in contemplation. And let him ask
only for data on plants which are "in-
dependent" as Mr. Colver understands that
word. He will get an earful of informa-
tion.

One engineer reports to The National
Provisioner an aggregate of \$2,900,000 in
seven such plants put in operation in 1919.
Another sends us a list of nine big plants
which he put up last year, and adds that
for 1920 "there is every reason to suppose
the growth will be fully as great as in
1919." A third firm did over \$7,000,000 of
this sort of construction work last year,
and expects to do \$12,000,000 worth this
year. And these are only three of the long
list of packinghouse constructors who are
working night and day to execute con-
tracts.

If this is an indication of lessening com-
petition, then Mr. Colver and his Federal
Trade Commission can go way back and
sit down, for they will not be needed. As
a matter of fact, the meat industry is
growing by leaps and bounds, and this
year's census figures will show that it
towers far above any other industry in
the country in volume of production, and
that the number of independent units in
it is increasing instead of lessening.

The public is "getting next" to Mr.
Colver and his yellow journal methods.
We will run the risk of being called im-
politic by suggesting that he should be
abolished as a public nuisance.

TRADE GLEANINGS

I. S. Cleveland is soon to erect a rendering plant at Red Oak, Ia.

The McArthur Packing Co. is constructing a 50-ton ice plant at Hutchinson, Kan.

The Mobile Packing Co. has incorporated with a capital of \$2,000 at Mobile, Ala.

The Iron River Packing Co., Iron River, Mich., is taking bids for an addition to its plant.

The Griggs Packing Co., Roanoke, Va., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will shortly erect a car repair shop to cost \$35,000.

Fire last week caused a slight loss to the branch house of Wilson & Co. at Baltimore, Md.

The Greer Fertilizer Co., Greer, S. C., will shortly construct an oil mill to cost approximately \$100,000.

The storeroom and smokehouse of the Dallas Meat Co., Dallas, Ore., was slightly damaged by fire last week.

The Farmers Terminal Packing Co. will shortly begin operations at Newport, Minn., where it has built a big plant.

John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., is constructing a new ice house which will enable the doubling of their cooling capacity.

The South Dakota Provision Co. has just completed repairs to its plant at Sioux Falls, S. D., made necessary by a recent fire.

Plans are being made by a group of St. Paul, Minn., butchers for the establish-

ment of a public abattoir to cost approximately \$100,000.

The Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, will shortly begin the construction of a new fertilizer plant at Baltimore, Md., to cost approximately \$1,000,000.

Morris & Company's branch at McKeesport, Pa., suffered a loss by fire last week of \$200,000. The four-story building of the company was almost totally destroyed, together with its contents.

The National Leather Co. has declared its first semi-annual dividend of 40 cents, which is at the rate of 8 per cent on the \$10 par stock. This is the corporation which was formed to take over the Swift leather interests.

The Dryfus Packing & Provision Co., Lafayette, Ind., suffered a fire loss last week of approximately \$5,000. The fire started in the sausage room and spread to the cooperage department. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Alliance Packing Co., Alliance, Neb., recently formed with a capital of \$1,500,000, has announced plans for the construction of a packing plant to cost \$750,000, with a capacity to begin with of 500 hogs a week. R. E. Plumbe is the head of this company.

The Roanoke, Va., Association of Commerce is backing a movement to establish a new packing plant at that city. Those behind the project contemplate an investment of not less than \$300,000, and plans and information from various committees are being discussed.

Disagreement over application of the Alschuler wage decision, rendered in Chicago recently, resulted in a complete tie-up of the Morrell Packing plant at Sioux Falls, S. D., on Jan. 8. All union members were called out by the local business agent and 700 men and women responded.

The disagreement regards the pay of mechanics.

Late reports from Sao Paulo, Brazil, indicate that the fire which last week attacked the Armour plant there, which is the largest in South America, constructed at an approximate cost of \$10,000,000, caused only slight loss to two freezer buildings. About 1,000 head of cattle were lost and other slight damage caused. The actual extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

ARMOUR LEATHER SEGREGATION.

The formation was announced this week of the Armour Leather Company, to take over the Armour tanning and leather interests. This is in line with the Armour policy of segregating activities not directly related to meat packing and is not a part of the plan resulting from the agreement with Attorney General Palmer. It is stated that the right to subscribe to the stock in the new concern will be given to the preferred stockholders of Armour and Company. No rights will be offered to the holders of debentures, though by converting them into preferred stock they may participate. It is expected that most of the debentures will be converted and that the amount remaining may be called at par in accordance with the terms of the indenture securing the notes. Industrial features of the organization will be announced when the financial arrangements are completed.

MEAT PACKING IN URUGUAY.

Slaughtering at Montevideo, Uruguay, packinghouses in October (the latest month for which figures are available) is reported by Vice Consul Harvey as follows: Swift, 25,653 cattle, 5,955 sheep, and 877 hogs; Artigas (Morris), 4,533 cattle and 502 hogs; Uruguay, 3,961 cattle, 31 sheep, and 1,331 hogs. The market for cattle was active during the entire month, prices for steers reaching .082 per pound. The average price paid by packers for cattle during October, however, was .0726 per pound.

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THE WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM**
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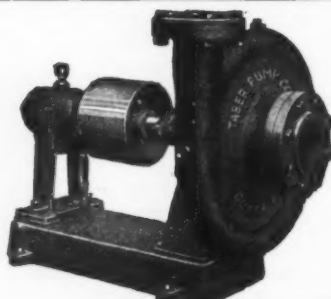
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trade Quiet—Prices Easier—Hog Movement Liberal—Exports Somewhat Larger.

The action of the future market during the week just past has been rather disappointing to holders. There has been a moderate decline in lard and ribs, and a little advance in pork. The principal gain in pork has been the January delivery, which seemed to be a little congested, and values were enhanced on the scarcity of offerings.

There has been no pronounced development in either the spot or the future position. Receipts of hogs at the seven principal points last week showed an increase over the previous week of 138,000 hogs, but this was still 100,000 short over last year. The decrease in packing as shown in the reports so far this season has meant a material falling off in the volume of product. The average product of lard on the basis of the commercial estimates of about 30 lbs. to a hog would be about 75,000,000 lbs. compared with last year, although some more conservative reports indicate that the decrease has not been quite so much as indicated by such figures. On the basis of 125 lbs. of available meats per hog, the decrease in production would be slightly over 300,000,000 lbs. of meats. With a production the same as last year added to the actual production as shown would have made either a materially lower range of prices, so as to increase the domestic distribution, or else made a very rapid increase in stocks of product.

The exports are increasing a little. The shipments of meats the past week were about 51,000,000 lbs., and the shipments of lard about 9,000,000 lbs. The shipments of meats were almost entirely for English account, the total shipments to English ports amounting to nearly 37,000,000 lbs. Prices for hogs continue very firm. The average the past week at Chicago was \$14.65, an advance of 40c a hundred over the preceding week. This week the market eased off from this level, due to

a little larger movement of hogs, and some hesitation on the part of buyers.

On Thursday it stiffened again, packers paying a top of \$15.50, the highest in three months. The price seems to be a fairly attractive one. Based on the feeding value of corn, the quotations are rather good, as the price of the lower grades of corn in the country would give a good profit on the basis of \$14.65 in the feeding, although the labor cost naturally makes the production of the meats and hogs show a wider difference than in previous years.

Much attention has been directed to the recommendation of Secretary Glass in regard to the appropriation for feeding Central and Southeastern Europe to the extent of \$150,000,000. It is believed that such an appropriation would mean the shipments of considerable quantities of meats and fats, as well as shipments of wheat and flour. Such a demand would be largely in addition to the export movement now going forward, and possibly might result in a considerable increase in the total outward movement.

A most interesting report came from Washington a few days ago from the Department of Agriculture, based on the survey of food consumption of 1,424 families and 575 institutions in 46 states, showing that there had been a decrease of 8 per cent in the consumption of meats compared with 20 years ago, and a decrease of 11 per cent in the consumption of grain products, while there has been an increase in milk, butter and cheese consumption. It is evident that the decrease in flour consumption has been material. Last year the decrease was about 17 per cent compared with a pre-war normal. This year there will be some decrease, notwithstanding all the efforts made to increase the consumption of flour.

A very interesting analysis of exports of pork products compared with 1914 shows that the quantity exported aggregated 2,600,000,000 lbs., against 1,000,000,000 lbs. in 1914, at an average price of 32c a lb., compared with an average price of 12c a lb. in 1914. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a rather comprehensive review of the movement of cattle and hogs during the past year and the slaughter. The figures are not new, however, and the principal statistics have been published in The National Provisioner.

The January issue of the official statement of the Wheat Director in its analysis of provision supplies shows continuation of large distribution of beef products during the last month under review, and a continuation of domestic distribution of pork products equivalent to last year. The beef and pork production figures follows: (See page 42 for these tables.)

PORK—The market was firmer during the week, although no improvement in the demand was reported. Export interests continued quiet, but the firmness in the west had influence. At New York mess pork was quoted at 45½@46c, family 52@53, and short clear 54@50. At Chicago cash lots were quoted at \$40.

LARD—The market the past week was very irregular with the undertone firm. Prices advanced with the strength in the west and the persistent firmness in hogs, notwithstanding the larger movement and the prospect for increased stocks. At New York prime western was quoted at \$24.60@24.70; middle west, \$24.35@24.45, and city \$24@24.25 nominal. Refined to the continent, 27c; South America, 27¼c. and Brazil kegs 28¼c. Compound lard was quoted at 25c in car lots, and 25¼@25½c in smaller lots. At Chicago cash lard was quoted at \$1 less than January.

BEEF—The market was dull and easier the past week, due to the lower cattle markets and the continued unsatisfactory domestic and export demand. Mess was quoted at \$18@19, family \$24@25, and extra Indian mess \$45@47.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

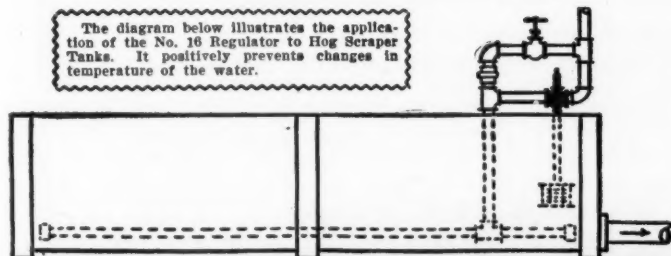
THE PROBLEM IN THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts of hogs in the eleven principal markets for the first three days of this week were 536,000 as against 572,000 for last week and 502,000 for a corresponding time last year. The top on hogs at Chicago Wednesday was \$15.00, as against \$14.60 a week ago.

"The supply of hogs is liberal enough to depress prices, if there were not some good reason for the firmness that is displayed in the market on all modest declines recently," says W. G. Press & Co.'s market letter. "Packers claim there is no profit in killing hogs at present prices. They say the only part that is in good

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demand is hams. The prices of some cuts would bear out their statement. Clear sides are selling under the price of ribs. This is an unnatural situation. Green picnics are selling at 17c, fresh butts 22c, fresh shoulders 22½c, pork loins 22½c, regular hams 23c, skinned hams 18c and plates 16c. These products sold higher last year when hogs were selling lower. It is a puzzling problem to figure out the present situation.

"We have been believers in hogs selling much lower than they are selling now, but we emphasized the fact repeatedly that if we did not get our expected break in hog prices before the middle of January we

would lose hopes of a break thereafter. The East, as we have anticipated, has come to the western markets even earlier than formerly. Their purchases last week in Chicago far exceeded their purchases for the same week last year. The liberality they have displayed in prices shows their anxiety for hogs. The western demand has been the leading factor in strengthening the hog market, and from the present outlook, even admitting we do have a bountiful supply of hogs for the next six weeks or so, any break of importance is beginning to look doubtful. There must be some present or prospective profit assured the big packing inter-

ests, who are the ones who are taking most of these hogs, and are not showing much of a desire to break the market, or the market would break.

"We think there is an outlet for certain cuts of hog products that show a profit at the present price of hogs, or the packers who are taking the hogs liberally on advances would not be so anxious for them. There are rumors that liberal contracts have been placed where the prices were to be regulated by the price of hogs. If that be the case, any break in the hog market is unlikely.

"From a standpoint of the price of pork as compared to other meat foods, the immediate future has in store for pork products a good demand. Beef and mutton have advanced recently. There will be little cheap beef in the market before May or June. Mutton is in about the same position. There has been an advance of 10c a lb. in some cases by retailers in lamb this week. Prices heretofore mentioned for fresh pork show its cheapness as compared with beef and mutton. Leaf lard is wholesaling at 22c. That is a cheap wholesome fat and must look attractive with butter retailing at 80c. This is the widest spread we have ever seen between lard and butter. If the hogs are not to sell any lower, we would not want to be short ribs, lard or pork in the future market."

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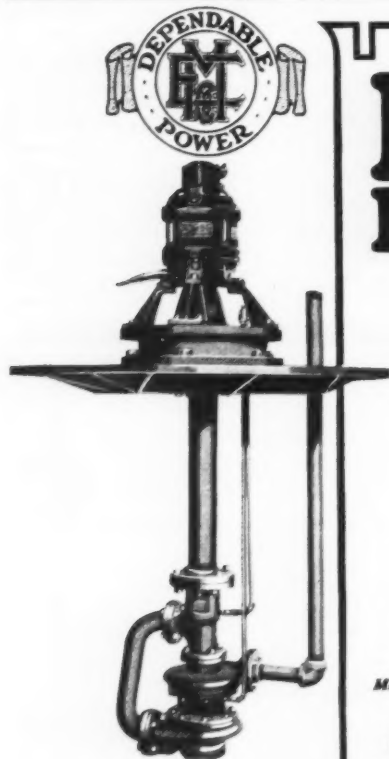
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rocating and Deep Well Pumps
and Auxiliaries
Werkspoor Diesel
American Licensees

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market for tallow the past week has been very quiet, and although no sales were reported and no changes made in prices from a week ago, the undertone was barely steady. Demand was quiet, but as yet there was no disposition on the part of makers to reduce prevailing levels. The buying was checked somewhat by the easier tone in cottonseed oil, and an easier undertone with a quieter demand for all greases. Export interest was lacking, and during the week there were some discouraging reports as to internal conditions in Germany. The financing of European purchases of foodstuffs is meeting with considerable opposition, and is having an unsettled influence on most commodities. At New York prime city tallow was quoted at 17½c nominal, and special loose 18c asked, and edible at 20@21c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 17@17½c and edible at 19½@20c. There were rumors of sales of Argentine No. 1 tallow at 18c c. i. f., New York.

OLEO-STEARINE—The market the past week was dull and featureless but the undertone was very steady. Consuming demand was quieter, but the firmness in tallow made for limited offerings. Export demand was reported slow, and the buying was checked somewhat by evidence of an easier feeling in the grease situation. At New York oleo was quoted at 22@22½c and at Chicago at 21@22c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL—The market during the week was rather dull and featureless. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 30½c and at Chicago extra was quoted at 29@29½c.

GREASE—The market for greases has been very quiet but steady, although trade was on a smaller scale. While demand was less active offerings were firmly held. Yellow was quoted at N. Y. at 14@14½c and choice house at 13½@14c. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 16@16½c and house at 14¼@14½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market for neatsfoot oil has been quiet but very steady. Offerings are rather limited and consuming demand has been of a hand to mouth character. 20° coal test was quoted at \$2.30@2.35 a gallon, 30°, \$2.05@2.10, and prime at \$1.85@1.90.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Jan. 10, 1920, are reported as follows:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 19, to Jan. 10, 1920.
	Week ended Jan. 10, 1920.	Week ended Jan. 11, 1919.	
United Kingdom....	90	.....	425
Continent .....	.....	.....	3,457
So. and Cent. Amer.	172	727	351
West Indies	1,198	642	2,301
Brit. N. A. Colonies	1,210	2,225	190,087
Other countries	32	.....	49
Totals	2,702	3,594	8,611

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	54,969,600	8,408,100	202,313,600
Continent	18,575,400	27,636,972	140,650,000
So. and Cent. Amer.	90,845	201,500	219,910
West Indies	685,130	505,085	1,450,738
Brit. N. A. Colonies	141,212	55,006	190,087
Other countries	21,177	.....	63,430
Totals	74,493,364	36,852,263	344,887,765

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom....	4,813,200	3,220,900	31,762,100
Continent	10,481,580	3,780,989	99,424,592
So. and Cent. Amer.	118,828	895,470	633,983
West Indies	541,143	662,180	1,452,617
Brit. N. A. Colonies	46,779	45,989	46,779
Other countries	41,804	.....	71,332
Totals	16,043,334	8,608,538	133,391,403

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,702	31,142,364	7,503,334
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,344,000	.....
Boston .....	.....	15,919,000	4,090,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	15,067,000	805,000
Baltimore .....	.....	981,000	583,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	10,040,000	3,062,000
Total week	2,702	74,493,364	16,043,334
Previous week	1,960	24,032,200	8,129,628
Two weeks ago .....	.....	37,077,800	11,503,000
Cor. week 1919	3,594	36,852,263	8,608,538
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to Jan. 10, 1920:	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Change.
Pork	1,742,200	1,770,000	147,800
Bacon & hams	314,887,765	171,075,078	143,812,687
Lard	133,391,403	61,080,684	72,310,719

†Decrease. ‡Increase.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Exports of meats and products from the port of New York for the month of November, 1919, are reported as follows:

BACON—Austria, 208 lbs.; Belgium, 1,573,771 lbs.; Denmark, 834,706 lbs.; Finland, 97,167 lbs.; France, 90,977 lbs.; Germany, 11,785,972 lbs.; Gibraltar, 12,950 lbs.; Malta, 3,376 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,223,185 lbs.; Norway, 1,104,426 lbs.; Portugal, 7,500 lbs.; Sweden, 3,469,553 lbs.; Switzerland, 2,631 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 10,026 lbs.; England, 1,281,276 lbs.; Scotland, 365,000 lbs.; Ireland, 25,032 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,222 lbs.; Guatemala, 175 lbs.; Mexico, 3,904 lbs.; Newfoundland, 77,534 lbs.; Barbadoes, 875 lbs.; Jamaica, 964 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,665 lbs.; Cuba, 174,674 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 291 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 400 lbs.; French West Indies, 101 lbs.; Haiti, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,671 lbs.; Argentina, 210 lbs.; Brazil, 577 lbs.; Colombia, 75

lbs.; Ecuador, 48 lbs.; British Guiana, 401 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 583 lbs.; Peru, 50 lbs.; Venezuela, 700 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 42 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,555 lbs.; Canary Islands, 3,560 lbs.; French Africa, 485 lbs.; total, 23,165,818 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED—Austria, 341 lbs.; Belgium, 82,136 lbs.; France, 11,053 lbs.; Germany, 305,594 lbs.; Italy, 3,844,286 lbs.; Malta, 8,700 lbs.; Netherlands, 617 lbs.; Norway, 27,503 lbs.; Portugal, 7,500 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 1,200 lbs.; England, 618,687 lbs.; Scotland, 184,878 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,362 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Nicaragua, 100 lbs.; Panama, 11,270 lbs.; Mexico, 26,319 lbs.; Newfoundland, 63,678 lbs.; Barbadoes, 3,326 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,125 lbs.; Trinidad, 20,363 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,012 lbs.; Cuba, 399,686 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,145 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,543 lbs.; Haiti, 11,718 lbs.; San Domingo, 43,975 lbs.; Argentina, 27 lbs.; Brazil, 7,107 lbs.; Colombia, 2,925 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,956 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,624 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,810 lbs.; Peru, 2,070 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,457 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 749 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 2,800 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 391 lbs.; British West Africa, 7,284 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,650 lbs.; French Africa, 835 lbs.; German Africa, 100 lbs.; Egypt, 3,987 lbs.; total, 5,781,589 lbs.

LARD—Austria, 860,930 lbs.; Belgium, 72,194 lbs.; Denmark, 56,067 lbs.; Finland, 73,134 lbs.; France, 1,003,981 lbs.; Germany, 6,588,033 lbs.; Gibraltar, 40,750 lbs.; Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Malta, 175,040 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,334,663 lbs.; Norway, 71,692 lbs.; Switzerland, 111,025 lbs.; England, 2,163,132 lbs.; Scotland, 37,894 lbs.; Bermuda, 895 lbs.; Panama, 1,000 lbs.; Mexico, 238,008 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,510 lbs.; Barbadoes, 5,940 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,025 lbs.; Trinidad, 7,175 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,930 lbs.; Cuba, 215,880 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,345 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 270 lbs.; French West Indies, 12,685 lbs.; Haiti, 82,050 lbs.; San Domingo, 208,843 lbs.; Argentina, 13,000 lbs.; Bolivia, 4,000 lbs.; Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Colombia, 15,600 lbs.; Ecuador, 12,150 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,050 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,800 lbs.; Peru, 18,400 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,830 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 1,000 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 700 lbs.; British West Africa, 27,568 lbs.; Canary Islands, 21,200 lbs.; French Africa, 4,744 lbs.; German Africa, 2,052 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,500 lbs.; Egypt, 4,240 lbs.; total, 13,533,925 lbs.

LARD, NEUTRAL—Netherlands, 410,784 lbs.; Norway, 58,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 37,269 lbs.; Cuba, 750 lbs.; total, 507,303 lbs.

PORK, CANNED—France, 29,700 lbs.; England, 24,300 lbs.; Salvador, 412 lbs.;

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French West Indies, 65 lbs.; Chile, 168 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; British Guiana, 35 lbs.; Peru, 568 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,976 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 165 lbs.; British West Africa, 18 lbs.; total, 57,457 lbs.

PORK, FRESH—Germany, 812,833 lbs.; Norway, 22,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,500 lbs.; Panama, 20,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 800 lbs.; Cuba, 255 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; Haiti, 7,950 lbs.; total, 871,938 lbs.

PORK, PICKLED—Belgium, 5,000 lbs.; Germany, 187,715 lbs.; Netherlands, 94,000 lbs.; Norway, 414,200 lbs.; Sweden, 100,000 lbs.; England, 117,825 lbs.; Scotland, 40,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,000 lbs.; Panama, 5,825 lbs.; Newfoundland, 242,819 lbs.; Barbadoes, 19,200 lbs.; Trinidad, 40,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 20,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 40,400 lbs.; Cuba, 8,350 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 450 lbs.; French West Indies, 33,024 lbs.; Haiti, 55,875 lbs.; San Domingo, 17,050 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 17,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; Canary Islands, 200 lbs.; German Africa, 200 lbs.; total, 1,493,433 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS—Austria, 560 lbs.; Germany, 153,464 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,120 lbs.; Norway, 766,465 lbs.; England, 46,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 18,330 lbs.; Guatemala, 430 lbs.; Panama, 24,375 lbs.; Mexico, 7,250 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,449 lbs.; Barbadoes, 3,890 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,219 lbs.; Trinidad, 347,837 lbs.; British West Indies, 28,935 lbs.; Cuba, 85,545 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 10,178 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 9,970 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,775 lbs.; Haiti, 95,293 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,360 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,090 lbs.; Peru, 405 lbs.; Uruguay, 125 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,000 lbs.; Egypt, 1,200 lbs.; total, 1,651,215 lbs.

MUTTON—Bermuda, 6,544 lbs.; Panama, 7,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 700 lbs.; Cuba, 2,837 lbs.; Venezuela, 20 lbs.; total, 17,601 lbs.

SAUSAGE, CANNED—Belgium, 172,720 lbs.; France, 82,500 lbs.; Germany, 470 lbs.; Malta, 1,100 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 2,650 lbs.; Scotland, 2,211 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,068 lbs.; Guatemala, 50 lbs.; Panama, 48 lbs.; Mexico, 85 lbs.; Newfoundland, 162 lbs.; Barbadoes, 48 lbs.; Jamaica, 902 lbs.; Trinidad, 3,888 lbs.; British West Indies, 506 lbs.; Cuba, 7,675 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,155 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,132 lbs.; Haiti, 740 lbs.; San Domingo, 22,001 lbs.; Bolivia, 11 lbs.; Brazil, 15 lbs.; Colombia, 990 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 909 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 196 lbs.; French Guiana, 200 lbs.; Peru, 960 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,144 lbs.; British West Africa, 267 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,300 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,000 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 450 lbs.; total, 314,103 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE—Belgium, 37,500 lbs.; France, 223,080 lbs.; Germany, 5,123 lbs.; Netherlands, 28 lbs.; Gibraltar, 32,775 lbs.; England, 7,250 lbs.; Bermuda, 30 lbs.; Honduras, 5 lbs.; Panama, 55 lbs.; Mexico, 400 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,050 lbs.; British West Indies, 503 lbs.; Cuba, 24,525 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 647 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 983 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,869 lbs.; Haiti, 1,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 37,126 lbs.; Bolivia, 120 lbs.; Colombia, 370 lbs.; British Guiana, 102 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 250 lbs.; French Guiana, 3,656 lbs.; Peru, 3,445 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,067 lbs.; British India, 250 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 102 lbs.; British West Africa, 20 lbs.; total, 395,531 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Belgium, 19,250 lbs.; France, 136,655 lbs.; Germany, 115,390 lbs.; Italy, 50,940 lbs.; Netherlands, 82,027 lbs.; Norway, 2,986 lbs.; Spain, 310,010 lbs.; Switzerland, 85,729 lbs.; England, 201,324 lbs.; Bermuda, 597 lbs.; Newfoundland, 620 lbs.; Trinidad, 300 lbs.; Austria, 18,636 lbs.; New Zealand, 15,994 lbs.; total, 1,040,458 lbs.

STEARIN FROM ANIMAL FATS—Belgium, 37,500 lbs.; Denmark, 44,800 lbs.; Netherlands, 200,368 lbs.; Spain, 27,068 lbs.; Sweden, 150,490 lbs.; Switzerland,

1,023 lbs.; England, 246,542 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,200 lbs.; Honduras, 4,000 lbs.; Mexico, 23,750 lbs.; Cuba, 87,766 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Colombia, 25,612 lbs.; Ecuador, 8,000 lbs.; Peru, 20,283 lbs.; Venezuela, 14,400 lbs.; China, 1,407 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 55,250 lbs.; New Zealand, 33,600 lbs.; German Africa, 72 lbs.; Morocco, 2,549 lbs.; total, 992,680 lbs.

CANNED MEATS—Countries not designated, value, \$193,482.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of cottonseed oil in 1919 are estimated at 172,300,564 lbs., compared to 100,297,370 lbs. in 1918. Exports of nut margarine totalled 18,566,810 lbs. last year, compared to 6,887,809 lbs. the year before.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils in 1919, compared to the previous year, are estimated as follows:

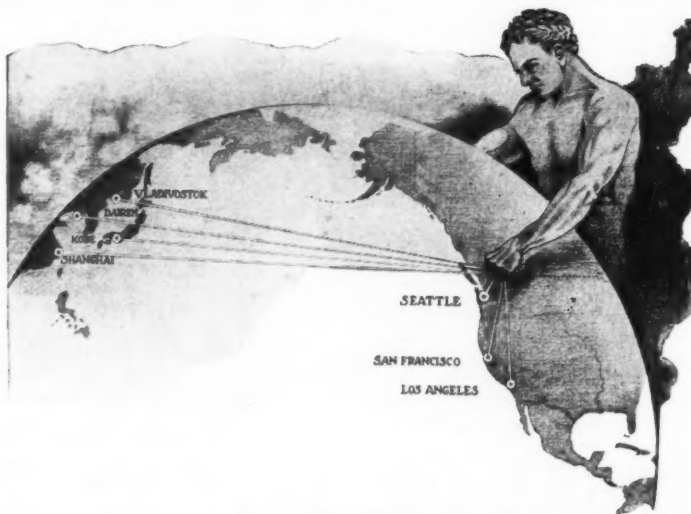
	1919	1918
Copra, lbs.	223,989,519	372,366,999
Cocoonut oil, lbs.	234,056,945	268,325,073
Soya bean oil, lbs.	167,749,099	275,705,219
Palm oil, lbs.	39,975,216	20,478,528
Palm kernel oil, lbs.	1,929,493	34,164

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 15, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil has ranged between 20@20½c per lb. this week, f. o. b. mill points; 20c is now bid, 20½c asked; off grades selling more freely at from 19@19½c. Basis prime sold on special terms. Good 7% meal higher, \$74.00 New Orleans. Off meal advancing, \$8.50@9.00 per unit of ammonia asked, delivered New Orleans. Hulls unchanged.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Quieter—Undertone Easier—
Speculative Interest Small—Cottonoil
Trade Quiet—Crude Oil Strong.**

The market for cottonseed oil the past week has been very quiet, but an easier undertone has been in evidence throughout and prices have sold off $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from a week ago. On Wednesday prices were off approximately 1c a lb. from the recent high level. Speculative interest has been on a somewhat smaller scale and trade has been more or, less professional, with price fluctuations from day to day narrow, and price movements irregular. The edge, however, appeared to be off the "bull" market for the time being, and there has been considerable long liquidation on the hard spots and a noticeable lack of support on the declines. The selling has come largely from Wall Street interests, and from the South and West, while the buying has been mostly in the way of "short" covering. Early this week there was fair buying by brokers who usually act for refiners, and this buying was believed to be for "short" covering for one of the large refining interests. The buying was not urgent and was on a scale down.

The selling the past week has been more or less influenced by the sharp fall-

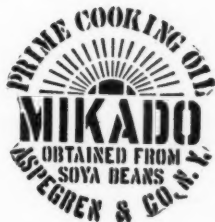
ing off in outside buying power and to the continued slow consuming demand, as well as the quiet export demand. At times selling pressure was increased by the action of the Western lard market and various rumors as to internal conditions in Germany. Should the German situation become critical it is believed in local quarters that the prospective German demand would be seriously deferred. Attention, however, was drawn to the asking of Congress by Secretary Glass of the Treasury for \$150,000,000 for foodstuffs for Austria and other central European nations, and as the latter has Mr. Hoover's recommendation it was generally believed that Congress would give much consideration and appropriate this money sooner or later. Foreign exchanges, however, were again unsettled and there was an easier tone in evidence in practically all foreign moneys, and considerable discussion as to the necessity of financing Europe's imports.

This unsettled condition has been against the market, and in addition there has been an easier undertone in vegetable oil, tallow and greases in general, although as yet there have been no serious declines. Compound lard was held on the basis of 25c for car lots, but resale compound was available at 24c to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to brand. There has been no improvement in the demand for compound, and as a result of the slow consuming demand there has been a drift toward lower prices. Demand for pure

lard continues quiet, and with the present heavy movement of hogs to market expectations are for increasing stocks.

The crude situation, however, was unchanged. The market has been very firmly held at 20c in the Southeast, and sales have been reported as high as 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. During the week there were sales of low grade Texas crude at well under these levels, and persistent reports continue of the poor quality of the crude that still remains in the south. The strength in the market is more or less due to a certain extent to the scarcity of tank cars, the shortage of which is said to be acute, and makes for competition for the limited offerings. Next week the Census Bureau report on cottonseed and cottonseed products will be issued and is awaited with interest. In some quarters it is predicted that the month of December will show an increase in consumption, while in other well informed quarters it is claimed that supplies of both refined and crude oil will show a further increase.

Sentiment locally is extremely bearish, and some of the recent bulls have been inclined to accept profits and await developments. Some of the bearish sentiment has been due to the greater demand for soya bean oil, which some interests are inclined to believe is taking the place of cottonseed oil to a great extent, and is becoming one of the principal competitors for various uses against cotton oil. So far this month there have been about 5,000 barrels of January oil delivered on contract, and from the action of the current option the oil was well taken. Spot



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prices are very steady, although leading interests contend that it is impossible to sell oil at the asking prices. Most authorities agree that the open interest in January is small, and that there might be a few thousand barrels more delivered before the month is cleaned up. Speculative interest at present is centered in the March and deferred deliveries. Southern interests are credited with being the largest "longs," and should liquidation develop from these quarters in greater volume than has been evident the past week, better support will be needed to check the downward tendency.

The action in cotton has very little bearing on the market at present, but more interest is being displayed in the probable new crop acreage. In many quarters the belief is expressed that the acreage will be larger this year, owing to the prevailing high prices of cotton, and the prospects of continued heavy demand for cotton goods. The weather, as far as soil conditions are concerned, has been ideal throughout the cotton belt, the ground receiving very beneficial moisture, particularly in Texas, which should be very beneficial later on.

The vegetable oil markets during the week have been very quiet and steady. The persistent demand, however, that was in evidence heretofore was lacking, and sellers were more numerous and indications were that the edge was off the market for the time being. Export inquiry was less active, and the action in cotton oil has had some influence. One of the best informed interests in the trade stated that it was very hard to sell vegetable oils the past few days, and that he was off the "bull" side of the market and anticipated lower prices in the near future. Demand for all shipments, he

said, particularly January, was quieter, and this in face of the present small spot supplies. There was fair buying of palm oil during the week, and peanut oil was in somewhat better demand, but soya bean oil was quiet and a shade easier, while demand for coconut oil from refiners and soap makers was rather slow.

COTTONSEED OIL.**Thursday, Jan. 8, 1920.**

Market dull but steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2190	a 2225
Feb.			2210	a 2220
Mar.	800	2263 2255	2252	a 2257
May	2900	2280 2272	2277	a 2280
June			2270	a 2295
July	700	2298 2288	2289	a 2291
Aug.			2280	a 2305

Total sales, 6,200. Prime Crude S. E., \$19.90@20.00.

Friday, Jan. 9, 1920.

Market steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.	800	2191 2190	2190	a 2225
Feb.	100	2215 2215	2205	a 2215
Mar.	2500	2265 2250	2252	a 2255
May	5900	2290 2265	2277	a 2281
June			2275	a 2295
July	1000	2300 2280	2289	a 2293
Aug.			2285	a 2310

Total sales, 10,600. Prime Crude S. E., \$20.00 nominal.

Saturday, Jan. 10, 1920.

Market steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.	100	2225 2225	2190	a 2240
Feb.			2195	a 2210
Mar.	1200	2265 2257	2242	a 2251
May	1800	2285 2265	2265	a 2270
June			2260	a 2280
July	1100	2290 2280	2276	a 2280
Aug.			2275	a 2300

Total sales, 4,200. Prime Crude S. E., \$20.00 nominal.

Monday, Jan. 12, 1920.

Market steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2175	a 2250
Feb.			2200	a 2250
Mar.	200	2232 2225	2240	a 2244
May	6900	2265 2247	2262	a 2264
June			2260	a 2275
July	2500	2276 2258	2273	a 2276
Aug.			2270	a 2300

Total sales, 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., \$20.00 nominal.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920.

Market steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2150	a 2250
Feb.			2190	a 2220
Mar.	2200	2235 2228	2185	a 2195
May	5100	2261 2248	2252	a 2253
June			2250	a 2263
July	3600	2269 2255	2258	a 2263
Aug.			2258	a 2380

Total sales, 12,000. Prime Crude S. E., \$20.00 nominal.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Market steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2175	a 2200
Feb.	500	2175 2175	2175	a 2185
Mar.	4100	2225 2216	2216	a 2219
May	4800	2250 2240	2240	a 2243
June			2240	a 2255
July	5300	2261 2250	2250	a 2253
Aug.			2250	a 2375

Total sales, 15,800. Prime Crude S. E., \$20.00 sales.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market the past week has been somewhat less active and consuming demand, particularly from refiners and soap makers, has been smaller and there was evidence of an easier under-fone. Offerings were larger. Price changes, however, were small. Sellers' tanks from the coast for January shipments were quoted at 17½@17¾c, while later shipments were quoted at 16½@17c. Soya bean on the spot in barrels was quoted at 19¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was rather quiet, but very steady, although some improvement in demand was noted. Offerings continue moderate. Oriental oil in sellers' tanks for January shipment is quoted at 23¾@24c. Domestic crude oil was nominal, quoted at 27@28c.

CORN OIL.—The market was very quiet but steady the past week. While demand is rather slow the movement of corn is also light and is believed to be hampering production. Crude corn oil in barrels is quoted at 20@20¼c. Refined is held on a basis of 23½@23¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was less active this week, and although price changes were strong there was evidence that consuming demand had been satisfied for the time being. The easier tone elsewhere had influence. Offerings, however, are well held. Manilla oil was quoted at 18½@19c in sellers' tanks from the coast. Ceylon oil in barrels at New York was quoted at 19@19¼c and Cochin in barrels at 20½@21c. Copra at New York was reported at 11½c.

PALM OIL.—The market was stronger this week with a better demand from tin plate makers. Offerings are small, as supplies are light. Largoes in casks were quoted at 17¾c and nigger at 16¾c. Palm kernels were quoted at 20c nominal in barrels.

PROTEST LINTER CONTRACT RULE.

Oil mill interests of the South are up in arms over the action of the Board of Contract Adjustment at Washington, which has denied the claims of the cotton oil mills for \$6.77 per ton of seed crushed for the linters cut during the season of 1918-1919. The board holds that all the mills that signed the modified contract of sale of January, 1919, have waived all rights to cover for any linters beyond the aggregate of 150,000 bales agreed upon by the government in that contract.

President J. H. DuBose of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is in Washington protesting against the decision of the Board of Contract Adjustment in not allowing the mills the agreed price on linters, and the strongest effort will be made to secure a reversal of this decision.

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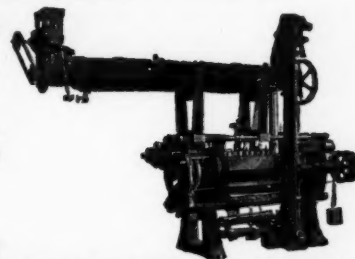
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RULES FOR "OFF" CRUDE OIL.

There has been so much difficulty with "off" oil in the South this season that amendment of the trading rules was necessary to enable the marketing of the product. At a meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., on January 5th, attended by committees from crude oil mills of the several different states, and by refiners, the following resolutions were adopted on terms of settlement for off crude cotton seed oil:

"Official sample to be taken in vertical section from tank cars at destination. Analysis to be made by buyers' and sellers' chemist, and if agreement cannot be reached an official sample shall be submitted to an agreed referee chemist, whose finding shall be final. The chemist shall resort to refining when necessary to der this clause. Seller shall draw for oil

produce a refined oil of 35 yellow and 7.6 red.

"Allowance—Thirty cents per hundred pounds for off flavor and odor. Fifteen cents per hundred pounds against the oil treated for each refining treatment found necessary to produce a final oil reading 35 yellow and 7.6 red. An allowance of

one per cent of the contract price for each one per cent of the total refining loss in excess of nine per cent. Seller to be credited at market price with loss in excess of nine per cent as soap stock containing 83 per cent total fatty acid.

"Oil testing in excess of thirty red on first refining shall not be tenderable un-

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RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
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SIAM USUAL RICE
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SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
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PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
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CASSIA
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SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
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65 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

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OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

sold on this basis at 80 per cent of contract price.

"Sampling—That chemists be furnished with gallon samples of such oil instead of the usual ½ gallon now provided for in the rules.

"Code word, etc.—That W. I. Yopp be authorized and empowered to insert the resolution named above in the code book which he issues under the code name of "Flower" and that the secretary be empowered to have printed immediately several copies and that they be distributed to members present."

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York for the month of November, 1919, are reported as follows:

COTTONSEED OIL—France, 1,320,780 lbs.; Germany, 10,500 lbs.; Greece, 37,394 lbs.; Malta, 7,600 lbs.; Netherlands, 148,000 lbs.; Norway, 333,000 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 358,750 lbs.; Bermuda, 72 lbs.; Costa Rica, 375 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,250 lbs.; Honduras, 242 lbs.; Nicaragua, 750 lbs.; Panama, 975 lbs.; Salvador, 900 lbs.; Mexico, 875 lbs.; Newfoundland, 760 lbs.; Barbadoes, 300 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,798 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 13,784 lbs.; Cuba, 34,959 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 269 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,470 lbs.; French West Indies, 77,487 lbs.; Haiti, 1,050 lbs.; San Domingo, 131,379 lbs.; Colombia, 4,273 lbs.; Ecuador, 75 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,470 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; French Guiana, 16,875 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 19,250 lbs.; British West Africa, 5,265 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,626 lbs.; Canary Islands, 75 lbs.; French Africa, 150 lbs.; Egypt, 3,035 lbs.; total, 2,607,008 lbs.

CORN OIL—Austria, 190,000 lbs.; Germany, 190,000 lbs.; Greece, 207,600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,875 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,580 lbs.; Trinidad, 7,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 11,300 lbs.; Cuba, 23,800 lbs.; Haiti, 1,410 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,260 lbs.; Aden, 750 lbs.; British South Africa, 16,020 lbs.; total, 666,095 lbs.

FLAXSEED OIL—Finland, 10,000 gal.; France, 5,000 gal.; Greece, 1,500 gal.; Norway, 25,000 gal.; Portugal, 1,000 gal.; Turkish Europe, 750 gal.; Bermuda, 260 gal.; Costa Rica, 747 gal.; Guatemala, 400 gal.; Panama, 250 gal.; Salvador, 1,400 gal.; Mexico, 1,676 gal.; Barbadoes, 760 gal.; Jamaica, 2,075 gal.; Trinidad, 281 gal.; British West Indies, 110 gal.; Cuba, 5,869 gal.; Danish West Indies, 168 gal.; French West Indies, 7 gal.; San Domingo, 890 gal.; Bolivia, 300 gal.; Brazil, 5,406 gal.; Chile, 110 gal.; Colombia, 2,082 gal.; Ecuador, 195 gal.; British Guiana, 67 gal.; Dutch Guiana, 900 gal.; French Guiana, 650 gal.; Peru, 4,356 gal.; Venezuela, 3,375 gal.; Straits Settlement, 825 gal.; Dutch West Indies, 1,550 gal.; Philippine Islands, 120 gal.; Belgian Congo, 300 gal.; British West Africa, 2,017 gal.; French Africa, 450 gal.; Morocco, 100 gal.; total, 82,242 gal.

COCOANUT OIL—Austria, 428,500 lbs.; Belgium, 2,653,722 lbs.; Denmark, 191,367 lbs.; Finland, 62,720 lbs.; France, 1,395,120 lbs.; Greece, 450 lbs.; Italy, 141,354 lbs.; Malta, 22,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 616,000 lbs.; Norway, 237,500 lbs.; Roumania, 22,-

400 lbs.; Spain, 23,000 lbs.; Sweden, 64,930 lbs.; England, 964,983 lbs.; Panama, 750 lbs.; Mexico, 7,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 550 lbs.; Barbadoes, 800 lbs.; Cuba, 54,375 lbs.; San Domingo, 50 lbs.; Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; Colombia, 60 lbs.; Uruguay, 33,750 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 148 lbs.; Australia, 35 lbs.; total, 6,925,364 lbs.

PEANUT OIL—France, 665,457 lbs.; Germany, 370 lbs.; Sweden, 91,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 88 lbs.; Barbadoes, 30 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 35 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,500 lbs.; total, 758,480 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL—Austria, 1,737,000 lbs.; Denmark, 240,640 lbs.; France, 729,-

383 lbs.; Italy, 375,000 lbs.; Malta, 112,125 lbs.; Netherlands, 321,581 lbs.; Norway, 40,000 lbs.; Sweden, 265,500 lbs.; England, 299,870 lbs.; Cuba, 7,800 lbs.; French West Indies, 51,400 lbs.; Chile, 225 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 103 lbs.; total, 4,180,627 lbs.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS—Countries not designated, value, \$60,910.

Exports of vegetable oils from all ports in the United States for the month of November, according to government reports, totaled as follows: Cottonseed oil, 10,055,627 lbs.; corn oil, 884,146 lbs.; linseed oil, 122,430 lbs.; all other vegetable oils, 2,385,870 lbs.

A. H. March Packing Co. Pork Packers

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ST. PAUL
WICHITA



PORK AND BEEF PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS
JACOB MEYER & SONS
MASON CITY, IOWA.

Oct. 26th., 1919.

Jones Superior Machine Co.,
1238 W. North Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of the 16th, beg to advise that we have two of your head saws in our plant. One of these saws has been in our plant for about fifteen years and is still doing business.

Yours very truly,

JACOB F. MEYER & SONS

J. F. Meyer-M

J. F. Meyer
Vice President.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Advancing prices for hogs continued with high levels for the movement made the latter part of the week. Today the market was heavy, due to easier hogs, a good increase in Chicago lard stocks and weak foreign exchange rates. Receipts continue large and packing for the past week for the first time this season was in excess of last year. Eastern demand for hogs has developed in the Chicago market and this demand has come in earlier than usual. The shipping demand has apparently forced packers to pay higher prices for hogs than intended. Claim is made that cutting prices do not furnish a profit, but this does not prevent apparently the persistent buying. Exports have increased somewhat; domestic demand is fair. Stocks are increasing and with the increasing production further gains are expected. Increased car supply is expected through the West with a better movement of hogs.

Cottonseed Oil.

Prices continued firm and further advances were made at the close of the week. Today the market was easier with the weakness in lard and foreign exchanges. The feature of the demand has been further buying by refining interests, said to be taking off "hedgers" against sales of finished products. Firmness in lard and hogs and continued steadiness in competing oils had considerable influence. Crude oil is strong, with the price quoted very firm at 20c. The position of cottonseed oil seems to be one in which this oil is getting relatively above some of the competing oils, and this may restrict distribution. Some improvement in export trade is looked for.

Closing quotations on Friday: January, \$21.80@22.50; March, \$22.30@22.32; May, \$22.55@22.58; July, \$22.85@22.95.

Tallow.

Market dull. City special loose quoted at 17½@18c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 22@22½c. Extra oleo oil at 30½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 16, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$24.80@24.90; Middle West, \$24.50@24.60; city steam, \$24.00@24.12½; refined continent, \$27.00; South America, \$27.25; Brazil kegs, \$26.25; compound, 24½@25½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Jan. 16, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 16, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 111s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Jan. 16, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 120s.; crude, 112s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Jan. 16, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 46,657 quarters; to the Continent, 83,958 quarters; to other ports, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 14,501 quarters; to the Continent, 30,003 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	9,000	4,000
Kansas City	400	1,500	500
Omaha	800	9,000	500
St. Louis	700	7,500	800
St. Joseph	500	5,500	500
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,000	2,800	300
Oklahoma City	100	100	.....
Fort Worth	400	1,100	100
Milwaukee	.....	100	.....
Denver	800	600	3,300
Louisville	200	1,000	100
Wichita	200	100	.....
Indianapolis	500	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	800
Cincinnati	400	3,800	100
Buffalo	500	5,000	800
Cleveland	200	4,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	300	2,500	.....
Toronto	800	1,400	200

MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1920.

Chicago	28,000	64,000	23,000
Kansas City	17,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	13,500	14,500	13,000
St. Louis	7,000	1,000	1,000
St. Joseph	3,000	15,000	3,000
Sioux City	4,000	12,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	13,500	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,800	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	100	1,000	100
Denver	5,300	1,100	4,300
Louisville	1,700	4,000	100
Wichita	1,300	400	.....
Indianapolis	1,800	16,000	400
Pittsburgh	700	5,000	500
Cincinnati	2,300	10,500	500
Buffalo	4,000	14,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,200	9,000	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	400	3,000	.....
Toronto	3,700	200	1,600

TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1920.

Chicago	20,000	58,000	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	18,000	4,000
Omaha	9,500	18,000	10,000
St. Louis	5,600	19,000	2,000
St. Joseph	3,000	11,000	4,000
Sioux City	4,500	15,000	2,500
St. Paul	2,700	14,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,100	400	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	.....
Milwaukee	700	4,000	200
Denver	1,300	900	2,300
Louisville	800	1,400	100
Wichita	700	1,800	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	13,000	300
Pittsburgh	200	3,000	300
Cincinnati	600	6,000	200
Buffalo	200	3,000	200
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,500	.....
Toronto	1,300	600	500

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1920.

Chicago	10,000	24,000	14,000
Kansas City	11,000	4,000	.....
Omaha	9,000	13,000	14,500
St. Louis	5,000	22,000	2,000
St. Joseph	3,000	14,000	2,500
Sioux City	4,000	14,000	2,000
St. Paul	5,000	24,000	6,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	700	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	300	3,500	.....
Denver	2,600	7,500	200
Louisville	100	2,500	100
Wichita	500	400	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	13,000	300
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	600	7,500	200
Buffalo	400	2,500	1,200
Cleveland	200	4,000	800
Nashville	200	5,500	.....
Toronto	2,000	1,000	600

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	36,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	5,500	13,000	9,000
St. Louis	2,400	17,000	2,800
St. Joseph	2,500	17,000	4,500
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	2,500
St. Paul	2,900	8,000	1,500
Pittsburgh	.....	3,000	.....
Buffalo	400	1,500	1,500

FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1920.

Chicago	8,500	44,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	1,500
Omaha	6,000	18,500	7,500
St. Louis	1,800	20,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	3,000	11,500	2,500
St. Paul	2,300	10,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	500	300	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	100
Milwaukee	100	1,300	100
Indianapolis	800	15,000	400
Pittsburgh	.....	4,500	500
Cincinnati	1,000	7,000	200
Buffalo	200	5,000	4,000

STOCKS OF MEATS AND LARD.

Lard stocks in Chicago increased nearly 8,000,000 lbs. the last two weeks and are 29,418,000 lbs. against 44,205,000 lbs. last year. For the same time last year the increase was 3,011,000 lbs. Short ribs increased 2,189,000 lbs. against 342,000 lbs. last year. Total stocks are 3,927,674 lbs. against 768,000 lbs. last year.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Jan. 10, 1920, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,065	19,600	18,316
Swift & Co.	8,027	22,800	19,287
Wilson & Co.	5,265	19,800	9,069
Morris & Co.	6,174	23,200	11,163
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	894	11,200	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,671	14,100	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,084	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	7,400	hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200	hogs; Independent Pkg. Co., 11,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 8,700 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 15,400 hogs; Boyd-Lanham & Co., 11,900 hogs; Wm. Davies Co., 14,300 hogs; others, 21,500 hogs.

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,698	12,573	6,402
Swift & Co.	5,587	15,707	6,912
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	6,441	17,132	10,513
Armour & Co.	4,865	14,186	10,579
J. W. Murphy	.....	13,906	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	324	.....

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,453	14,635	3,219
Fowler Pkg. Co.	1,336	.....	1,251
Wilson & Co.	5,863	13,164	4,357
Swift & Co.	5,838	10,722	6,298
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,322	12,182	4,733
Morris & Co.	4,978	12,585	3,794
Others	522	162	58

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 10, 1920:

CATTLE.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	East St. Louis.	St. Joseph.	Sioux City.	Cudahy.	South St. Paul.	New York and Jersey City.	Oklahoma City.
	32,980	27,637	22,107	25,200	16,000	7,153	1,100	11,988	9,156	4,199

HOGS.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	East St. Louis.	St. Joseph.	Sioux City.	Cudahy.	South St. Paul.	New York and Jersey City.	Oklahoma City.
	205,100	65,080	65,142	112,000	16,000	46,270	27,148	16,819	16,297	63,404

SHEEP.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	East St. Louis.	St. Joseph.	Sioux City.	Cudahy.	South St. Paul.	New York and Jersey City.	Oklahoma City.
	57,835	27,637	30,216	10,000	18,400	7,030	124	9,400	20,627	13

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 10, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,611	5,180	13,043	16,230
New York	1,696	2,785	6,357	18,562
Central Union	1,846	1,229	12,227	.....
Totals	9,156	9,194	20,627	34,792
Totals last week	9,210	6,682	29,077	26,956

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils, etc., at the port of New York for the month of November, 1919, are just now reported as follows:

COCOANUT OIL—From England, 336,394 lbs.; British India, 335,948 lbs.; British East Indies, 3,944,053 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 2,187,417 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 511,000 lbs.; total, 7,314,812 lbs.

PALM OIL—From England, 206,682 lbs.; Panama, 7,606 lbs.; British West Africa, 670,869 lbs.; total, 885,157 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL—From China, 472,187 lbs.

OLIVE OIL—From France, 26,659 gals.; Greece, 668 gals.; Italy, 55,250 gals.; Spain, 343,077 gals.; total, 425,654 gals.

PEANUT OIL—From British India, 301 gals.

FREIGHT RATES ON PRESS CLOTH.

Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on freight rates, on press cloth, set for Dallas, January 21, have been transferred, at the request of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, to Chicago, and will be held on a date to be set. This was primarily a movement to improve rates from and to the Southwest, but now involves press-cloth rates generally.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES strong but rather quiet. A couple more cars heavy Texas sold at 34c; lights at 33c; 3,000 Colorados sold at 33c; all December salting. Native hides are quiet with packers formulating new ideas as to value. Situation is decidedly firm. Native steers quoted at 42c firm; extremes 41c; heavy Texas 34c; lights 33c; butts 34c; Colorados 33c; branded cows 32@33c; heavy and light cows 40c; native bulls 35c; branded bulls 28@30c nominal. Small packer hides active; 1,000 Cleveland current 25/50's sold 39c; 4,500 local small packers Nov.-Dec. 25/45's sold 42c; 6,000 local January 25/ up sold at 40c, light average. A St. Paul small packer moved his production of Decembers at private terms; was asking 38c.

COUNTRY HIDES active and excited; country collectors are reporting sales at higher figures and talking very bullish. A few tanners in need of good hides for quick use are paying fancy rates. Locally a car of current extremes sold at 41c; good lots

are held as high as 44c, demanded firm. Dealers are paying 40c outside and better for their small lots from regular customers, which means better than 41c locally. A car of choice Michigan 25/50's sold at 42c; a car of Ohio 25/50's sold at 43c. Straight lights are held as high as 45c demanded from good sections for grub free lots. A car of 1st salt Ohio 25/50's sold at 43c. Buffs are strong; sales are reported from 30 to 34 cents as to lot, delivery, etc.; local dealers are paying 30c outside; a car of Chicago buffs sold at 31c; a lot of 1,000 extra special grub free buffs moved at 33c; a report from Michigan states a car of buffs 45/60 lbs. averaging 52 lbs. sold at 34c. The top prices are being paid at outside points. Good quality hides have the call and command premiums larger than usual at even this time of year. Tanners admit the strength of the situation and look for continued firmness; they are willing to operate on present basis if they can secure kind and quality of stock desired. All weight hides are selling in the originating sections at 32c; as high as 34c

is demanded by some collectors although not reported paid. Heavy steers here are quoted at around 36@37c nominal; heavy cows and buffs 31@33c; extremes 41@42c for current offerings and up to 44c asked locally for good hides. Fancy lots of 25/35's recently sold at 45c. Branded hides 25c flat nominal for common western goods; bulls 28@29c; country packers 31@33c last paid; glue hides 15@17c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES well sold up. A St. Paul packer moved his Decembers at private terms. Dealers have practically nothing to offer. Heavy hides are quoted at 30@32c; lights 40@41c nominal; sellers talking 42@43c. All weights 31@32c delivered basis, some asking 33c firm. Bulls 26@28c; kipskins 47½@50c; calfskins 70c nominal; horsehides \$12.50@13.00 nominal, very strong.

CALFSKINS strong; local first salt cities last sold at 82½c; now 85c asked for further business, market well cleaned up; light calf \$6.00; deacons \$5.80. Packer calf 85c asked for January forward; outside city calfskins 80c bid for choice goods with rumors of 81c paid for one lot. Country skins 70@72½c asked. Deacons \$3.75@4.50; kipskins quoted at up to 65c asked for cities; outside cities 55@57½c nominal; country run at 45c last reported paid, 50c asked.

DRY HIDES steady; heavy Western butcher hides 45c flat for trim; lights 47c. Stocks small, outlook healthy.

HORSEHIDES excited; a few tanners are paying fancy prices at country points. Renderers' hides are commonly held at \$15.00 and even better outside; tanners bidding \$14.00@14.50 freely. Sellers see visions of a \$16.00 market shortly. Country horse \$12.00@12.50 nominal. Ponies and glues half price, coltskins \$1.50@2.00.

SHEEPSKINS strong; packer pelts are quoted at \$4.50@4.65 with inside recently paid for choice small packers and bid for more. Dry pelts 44@48c asked; pickled skins \$15.00@18.00 doz. asked; common goats \$2.25 and angoras \$2.75@3.00 nominal.

HOGSKINS, market doing better at \$1.00 @1.25 for regular run of country skins; pigskin strips 11@11½c; No. 2's 9½@10c; 3's 6@7c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES, one of the New York packers is offering January heavy native steers at 39½c, kosher kill. Business is expected. Butts and Colorados are quoted at 34c and 33c respectively asked. Bulls 34c last reported paid for January hides. Small packer hides, a car of November small packer heavy average cows sold at 38½c in New York. A car of good Pennsylvania packer January steers sold at 39c. Bids of 42c are reported in Philadelphia for choice packer extremes.

COUNTRY HIDES strong; sales of good buffs are reported at 32c in the Philadelphia market. In New York sellers are talking from 32@33c for buffs as to lot, etc., their attitude very bullish. A car of choice quality Ohio extremes 25/45 lbs. sold at 42c in New York; other sellers are now asking as high as 45c in a nominal way for other choice lots. Middle Western extremes are quoted at 40@42c for business.

SOUTHERN HIDES, a car of Northern-Southern extremes 35 per cent grubby sold at 38c. Market is firmer.

CALFSKINS, 2,000 New York state and New England skins sold at \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00. New York Cities are held at \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$11.00 asked.

HORSEHIDES, a big lot of fronts sold at \$11.00 in Philadelphia, a stiff advance. Renderers' horsehides are strong, 2,500 eastern Penn. hides selling at \$13.50; other sellers ask as high as \$15.00 for choice lots.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1920, as follows:

Fresh Beef—		Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Steers:					
Choice		\$20.00@23.50	\$22.00@	\$21.00@23.00	\$20.00@22.00
Good		16.50@19.00	19.00@19.50	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium		13.50@16.00	17.00@17.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common					
Cows:					
Good		18.50@17.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Medium		14.50@16.00	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common		12.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Bulls:					
Good		14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Medium		12.50@13.00	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.50
Common		10.00@11.50	12.00@12.50	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.50
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—					
Lamb:					
Choice		31.00@32.00	28.50@29.00	28.00@31.00	30.00@31.00
Good		30.00@31.00	28.00@28.50	26.00@28.00	29.00@30.00
Medium		27.00@29.00	27.00@28.00	24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00
Common		25.00@27.00	25.00@27.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00
Yearlings:					
Good		27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Medium		25.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00
Mutton:					
Good		18.00@20.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Medium		15.50@17.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	16.00@18.00
Common		13.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@15.00
Fresh Veal—					
Choice		28.00@29.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@28.00	24.00@25.00
Good		26.00@28.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00
Medium		23.00@25.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00
Common		19.00@23.00	17.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—					
Loins:					
8-10-lb. average		23.00@26.00	25.00@25.50	25.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
10-12-lb. average		22.00@25.00	24.00@24.50	23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
12-14-lb. average		21.00@23.50	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00
14-lb. over		20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@23.00
Shoulders:					
Skinned		18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
Picnics:					
4-6-lb. average		17.50@19.00	18.50@19.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
6-8-lb. average		16.50@19.00	17.50@18.00	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
8-lb. over		15.50@17.50	17.00@17.50	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Butts:					
Boneless		20.00@22.50	21.00@22.00	24.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
Boston style		20.00@22.50	21.00@22.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00

*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

We Buy—

Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Tallow

THE C. A. BRESLER & SONS COMPANY

3200 West 65TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 14.

Rail congestion, especially around the stock yards, has become chronic and sometimes acute. The cattle run drags in all day, and sometimes well into the night, so that logically the trading conditions have been very erratic, uncertain, and sometimes rather unsatisfactory, early arrivals being quickly disposed of while late loads sometimes have to be held over.

Receipts of cattle in Chicago for the first three days of the week will total approximately 60,000, as against 50,000 for the same period a week ago, but no quotable change in prices has as yet taken place. The quality of the offerings is very ordinary, only a few sales being registered above \$16.50, and an occasional load from \$17.50@18.50 is no criterion of the general market for the bulk of the medium to good corn-fed steers are going from \$14.00@16.00; fair to medium kinds from \$12.00@14.00; fair killers from \$10.50@11.75, and cheap little killers down around 9c.

The market on butcher stuff in Chicago will not suffer any permanent serious decline during the next thirty to sixty days, in fact, on the contrary, everything indicates that declines in the trade will be short-lived and quickly recovered. However, it is only logical that "she-stuff" values should be influenced from time to time by the trend of the trade on the cheaper grades of steers and the recent rather liberal receipts of steer cattle consisting largely of the medium and low-priced kinds has brought about some reaction in the trade on the better grades of cows and heifers. Bulls show but little change in values, the Eastern demand being a little slow at the present time, and that seems to be the barometer of the trade being strong one week and rather slow the next. Calves are strong and 25c higher on vealers with other grades fully steady at last week's prices.

Efforts to bring about a more equable distribution of the receipts of hogs are meeting with some success. For instance, on Monday of this week we had 63,638 hogs and on Tuesday 57,295 arrived, as against 55,798 and 81,771 for Monday and Tuesday a week ago, and with the railroads in better position to furnish cars than they have been any time this winter, and some of the railroads putting on additional trains in an effort to get back to pre-war service, all signs point to a liberal and well distributed run of hogs during the near future. However, the demand, as repeatedly stated in these columns for some weeks past, has broadened considerably and today (Wednesday) with 24,000 fresh receipts the market ruled 25c higher with the extreme top \$15.05 and the bulk of the prime butchers and good light shipping grades selling from \$14.80@15.00; good mixed, \$14.60@14.75; packers, \$14.40@14.50; with rough heavy packing in small lots from \$14.00@14.25. Eventually these hogs will sell higher; in fact, it may take place before the big end of the winter fed crop is out of the way because we have it on good

(Continued on page 41.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 14, 1920.

For the week ending today our cattle receipts are something over 27,000. In the steer trade the market has been more or less slow and draggy and while there has

been an uneven tone during the entire period the tendency in prices is downward. A few scattering lots of fairly good cattle have been on sale and they have brought \$15.00@15.75 with one short load selling at \$16.75. These were the best that the market has had during the week, our best killers for the most part selling at \$12.00@14.00. Common steers have sold within a range of \$9.00@10.75. In butcher stock and good she stuff the story is different. There has been an active demand during the entire week for good butcher stock and it ranges from 50@75c higher than this time a week ago. This is particularly true of beef cows, the best of which have been selling from \$10.50@11.50. Of course they must be very good, indeed, to bring the top figure. We lack just as much in quality in the butcher class as in beef steers and while the market is strong enough to satisfy most sellers, yet the best bunches of yearlings and heifers are going at \$10@12.00 with the bulk of the receipts at \$7.00@9.50. The stocker and feeder trade has been lively all week, particularly on the best weight feeder kinds. The demand is not confined to steers but includes good she stuff as well.

The hog run for the week totals 103,000 and the quality has been generally very good. The heavy run seems to stimulate rather than depress prices and at this writing we are 30@45c higher than a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.75@15.05; good heavies, \$14.90@15.00; rough, \$12.25@13.75; light, \$14.90@15.05; pigs, \$12.25@15.00; bulk, \$14.85@15.00.

Our sheep and lamb run is the lightest that we have experienced for months, there being but 8,000 for the week. Prices have continued to advance in all classes. Yearling wethers sold up to \$16.50 and aged wethers up to \$12.00 on several occasions during the week and there were no choice ones on sale. Fat sheep are selling in a range of \$10.75@11.00 and some western sheep averaging 109 pounds sold at the top of this class. Medium western sheep range from \$8.50@9.85. In the lamb department a new record for the month of January was established with the sale of a double deck of native lambs from Illinois which brought \$19.50. This was the highest figure obtained at this market since last April. The bulk of the best lambs range from \$19.00@19.25, culls \$13.50@14.50 and the common throwouts \$8.50@12.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 14, 1920.

Though today's receipts carried comparatively few fat steers, trade was dull, and weakness persisted in prices. Liberal receipts of medium to good steers in Chicago for some time past are proving a bearish influence in the market, and weakness there is being distributed westward, where far less quality is shown in the offerings. Trade in cows and heifers was active and prices firm, in fact killers are taking good cows in preference to plain steers. Most of the fat steers today brought \$11.50 to \$13.50, a few loads at \$14.00 to \$15.00. Cows sold at \$5.50 to \$12.75, and heifers \$7.50 to \$13.75. Bulls were steady at \$5.50 to \$10.25, and veal calves \$8.50 to \$16.00. Receipts today were 11,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep, compared with 10,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep a week ago, and 15,985 cat-

tle, 23,298 hogs, and 7,285 sheep a year ago.

A fairly broad demand continues for stock and feeding cattle. A large number of 1,100 to 1,225 pound, fairly fat steers are going back to feed lots at \$12.50 to \$13.25, and similar weights with less flesh are selling at \$11.50 to \$12.50, and straight feeders are selling at \$10.00 to \$11.50, stockers \$7.75 to \$11.25, and stock cows and heifers \$6.75 to \$8.75. Trade in stock calves is quiet.

Demand for hogs was large again today, and the market ruled firm to 25c higher. Packers were the principal buyers and took the bulk of the offerings at \$14.65 to \$14.90. The top price was \$15.00. Quality now is the best of the season. Offerings carry considerable weight, and are even in size. Weights at other markets are running materially heavier than a year ago. Pigs are in active demand with prices ranging from \$13.00 to \$15.00.

Demand for sheep shows no signs of weakening and prices today were strong at Tuesday's advance. Native and Western fed lambs are bringing \$18.75 to \$19.40 while a year ago the top price was \$16.60. Yearlings are quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.00, and choice light weights would bring more. Ewes are quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Demand for feeding lambs is active.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1920.

The run of cattle this week averages up very favorably as compared with a year ago but there has been a rather weak undertone to the market owing in a measure to comparatively mild weather throughout the country. Demand from packers has lacked urgency and prices for both beef steers and cows have declined about 25@40c. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,450 pound beefs are selling at \$13.00@15.00, fair to good 950 to 1,150 pound steers at \$11.25@13.00 and the common to fair short feds and warmed ups at \$10.00@11.00 and on down. Strictly good to choice cows and heifers are bringing \$10.50@12.50, fair to good butcher and beef stock selling around \$8.50@10.00 and cannors and cutters at \$5.50@7.00. Veal calves have ruled strong at \$10.00@15.00 and bulls, stags, etc., about steady at \$6.00@11.00.

Hogs are beginning to come rather freely and quality holds up well. Demand from packers has been fairly active of late with quite a little improvement in the inquiry for shipping account so that the liberal offerings have been moving freely with prices showing a strong upwards tendency. Compared with a week ago values today are around a quarter higher and this applies to all grades and weights. In fact weights cut comparatively little figure at this time and about the only preference on the part of buyers is for desirable butcher hogs. With 16,000 hogs here today the market was around 25@30c higher although closing weak. Tops brought \$14.75 against \$14.55 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$14.40@14.70 against \$14.20@14.40 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs have been coming more freely of late and this has had a tendency to check the upward trend of values although the general market is now 50c to \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Local packers are all free buyers and there has been active competition from feeder buyers for the warmed up and partly fatted stuff. Choice fat lambs sold today at \$18.85@19.25 and feeder buyers paid up to \$18.20 for half fat stuff. Wethers and yearlings are quoted at \$12.00@16.00 and fat ewes sold today at \$11.00@11.40.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Sabine Ice Co., Bronson, Tex., has just been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The Hanford Ice Co., is constructing a new ice storage unit of 1,000 tons capacity at Hanford, Cal.

W. Sweet and Peter and Victor Martin have purchased the Fort Johnson Ice Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., and will conduct it as the West End Ice Co.

The Marion Ice & Cold Storage Co., Marion, Ind., will shortly make extensive improvements to their plant.

Samuel Alboum will shortly erect an ice storage house of 3,000 tons capacity at 136 Rose street, Newark, N. J.

The Fond du Lac Cheese & Cold Storage Co. has just been organized at that city with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Red Creek Cold Storage Co., Red Creek, N. Y., plans extensive improvements to care for additional business.

The Cairo, Ill., Chamber of Commerce is discussing plans for the erection of a municipal ice and cold storage plant.

The I. N. Hagan Ice Cream Co., Uniontown, Pa., has purchased the interests of the Yough Ice & Cold Storage Co., Connelville, Pa.

The Bentonville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Bentonville, Ark., plans the installation of new equipment enabling the tripling of its present capacity.

The St. Joseph Ice & Warehouse Co., St. Joseph, Mo., announced plans for the erection of a new addition to cost in the neighborhood of \$85,000.

The Merchants' Incorporated has been formed with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of engaging in the ice business at Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

The Mountain Ice Co., Hoboken, N. J., has purchased the entire interests of the

Union Ice Co., Newark, N. J., for a consideration involving between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

The Pinewood Ice & Coal Corp. has organized at Pinewood, S. C., with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are T. B. Mims, A. E. Felder and A. G. Stack.

The Fehr Cold Storage Co., Louisville, Ky., has filed articles of incorporation. It will be capitalized at \$85,000. The incorporators are Frank Fehr, H. M. Brennan and George W. Kramer.

The Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Co., Birmingham, Ala., has purchased property located at the northeast corner of Avenue E and Twenty-third street, for a consideration of \$10,000. The property will be utilized for improvements contemplated.

Lt. Col. F. G. Chamberlain, regional construction quartermaster for the Southern Department, announced that appropriations aggregating \$210,000 were being made for the purpose of building ice manufactory plants to the number of 14, on the border. Two of the largest plants, at Columbus, N. M., and Harlingen, Tex., have already started construction work.

A new ice company is being formed at

Denver, Colo., backed by Sheridan S. Kendall of that city, which will purchase the property of the Neef Bros. brewing plant and convert it into an ice manufacturing plant. The new company, which is practically complete, according to present information, will be capitalized at \$500,000 and will begin active operations about May 1.

The Connecticut Ice Corp., New Haven, Conn., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of that state, indicating their intention to form an organization with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and selling ice. Among those interested in the new concern are J. E. Hubinger, president of the Peoples Bank & Trust Co., New Haven; R. C. Lippick, former bank commissioner of New Haven; Col. Isaac Ullman, Dr. Herman Hessler, Charles W. Murdick, and J. A. Weidel, all of New Haven, and several other prominent business men of Hartford and North Haven.

1920 STOCK YARDS EXPANSION.

The rapid growth of the packing industry is reflected in reports from all sections of the country of extensive stock-

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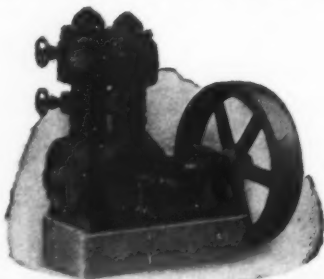
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Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuile & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.; C. Ben Thompson & Co., 606 Common St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

yards improvements being made, to care for the additional business contemplated for the year 1920.

At the annual meeting of the Sioux Falls, S. D., Livestock exchange held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Brisbine C. Ash, president; P. J. Larson, vice-president; Arthur Nelson, secretary; and Andrew Tjadan, treasurer. Following the election of officers, plans were discussed for the enlargement of the stock yards and for other contemplated improvements to cost thousands of dollars.

The Stock Yards Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., have announced plans for extensive improvements to their property, including additional trackage, enlarged yards, erec-

tion of a new wagon and truck unloading dock and other minor improvements which will enhance the value and efficiency of the yards by several hundred thousand dollars.

Approximately \$500,000 will be utilized at St. Paul, by the St. Paul Union Stockyards Co. for improvements for this year. President T. E. Good, of the yards company, included in his list of improvements a new two-story sheep house to cost \$125,-

000, a new chute house, new cattle testing barns, a sheep dipping plant and quarters for hog vaccinating. Also, to provide better facilities for handling cattle, three cattle blocks in the south end of the yards will be greatly enlarged.

Improvements and additions are also reported from all sections of the country, including Omaha, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Memphis, St. Louis and a number of smaller cities.

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Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

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HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND, U. S. A.

Chicago Section

Can't see Tom Dunderdale for his dust these days!

Board of Trade memberships are still quoted around \$16,500 net to the buyer.

Reports from Denver indicate that the hog supply there is likely to be 35 to 50 per cent short in 1920.

Fred Sawyer, of the Midland Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia., paid one of his flying visits to the city Tuesday.

William G. Agar, of the Agar Bernson Corp., New York City, was among the distinguished visitors to Chicago this week.

W. Bernstein, of the Standard Animal Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacted business for his firm while in the city for a few days this week.

A. C. Dean, joint managing director of the Swift Beef Company of England, left this week on his return to the other side after a month's visit to the United States.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef for the week ending January 10, 1920, on shipments sold out, averaged \$15.73 per cwt. and ranged from \$10.00 to \$28.75 per cwt.

Car route managers of Wilson & Company held their annual meeting in Chicago this week. The meeting was presided over by J. J. Wilke, head of the branch house and car route departments.

Did you see John Hall's "Incompleted Rogues' Gallery"? It is understood that it will be put on exhibition at the Art Institute for the benefit of those who failed to get the pink sheet.

The Wilson Fellowship Club at Chicago has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Peter W. Seyl, president;

Anna Spacek, first vice-president; George Kilbourn, second vice-president; H. B. Goff, treasurer; Frances Witashkis, financial secretary; and Gola Creger, recording secretary.

T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president of the Hammond Standish Co., Detroit, Mich., and a member of the executive committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers, visited the city the early part of the week.

R. E. Plumbe, of Alliance, Neb., founder and promoter of the Alliance Packing Co., was in Chicago this week consulting with experts concerning the construction of his new plant. Gardner & Lindberg are the engineers for this new project.

The Continental Can Co. has selected a site on Ashland avenue, between 38th and 39th streets, in the central manufacturing district, upon which the district trustees will erect for it a 3-story-and-basement warehouse of 68,000 square feet floor capacity for the handling of its stock of packers' cans, etc.

Rafael Mallen, former accountant for the Federal Trade Commission, who was arrested in "red" raids last week and later released with apologies by the federal district attorney, appeared as a fellow-speaker with "Big Bill" Haywood at a mass meeting of "red" sympathizers in Carmen's hall on Saturday night.

Leslie F. Gates, who last week was re-elected president of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year, in his annual message to the members on Jan. 12 placed himself on record as being in favor of creating a fund for the retirement of the \$523,800 in outstanding bonds of the Board and for highering the standard of ideals, efficiency and service of that body.

Edgar R. Adler, president of the National Supply & Equipment Co., announces

that his company has taken over the exclusive sale to packers of Booster Cereal Product, manufactured by the Andrews Milling Co., Chicago. Mr. Adler says tests recently conducted by one of the large packers indicated that this product had from 8 to 24 per cent more retentive absorption than any other flour tested, and did not ferment for 72 hours.

John C. Agar, who is in charge of plant operations in the United States for the William Davies Co., Inc., of Chicago and Canada, was married on the evening of January 14 to Miss Lillian Rogers of Chicago. The ceremony took place at the Sisson hotel. Miss Katherine Agar was one of the bride's attendants, and Harold Swift was an usher. Mr. Agar is the son of James S. Agar, the "Little Giant" of the packing industry, and is a chip off the old block.

CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Wholesale.	Margin.	Retail.
Fresh pork, loins	22 1/2 @ 28 1/2	.06	30 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Fresh pork, chops, ends	22 1/2 @ 28 1/2	.07	29 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Fresh pork, chops, mid.	22 1/2 @ 28 1/2	.12	34 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Fresh pork, ribs	17 @ 23	.05	22 @ 28
Fresh pork, shoulders,			
10-12 avg.	18 1/2 @ 23	.07	25 1/2 @ 30
Smoked fancy hams,			
12-14 avg.	29 @ 33 1/2	.07	36 @ 40 1/2
Smoked fancy bacon, 4-6			
avg.	41 1/2 @ 48 1/2	.08	49 1/2 @ 56 1/2
Smoked fancy bacon, 6-8			
avg.	39 1/2 @ 45	.08	47 1/2 @ 53
Smoked standard hams,			
12-14 avg.	27 @ 31	.07	34 @ 38
Smoked standard bacon,			
10-12 avg.	30 @ 35	.08	38 @ 43
Smoked picnic hams, 4-6			
avg.	20 @ 25	.05	25 @ 30
Lard, raw leaf	23 @ 25	.06	29 @ 35
Lard, standard	25 @ 28	.06	31 @ 34
Lard, compound	24 1/2 @ 26 1/2	.06	30 1/2 @ 32 1/2

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 15 Park Row New York
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References:

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 New York Butchers
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Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

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87 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

NUTS ARE NOT SO SCARCE.

Oh, no, there is no scarcity of nuts—not if you look at the thing right. We take issue with the general proposition. Of course, there may be high prices for certain varieties that are wanted for Christmas purposes. Beefsteak is high, but there is no scarcity of it—the whole-sale price is 34 per cent cheaper than it was six months ago, but the price to the consumer is still perching on war-time

pinnacles. But, as a fellow by the name of Byron was wont to say, we wander from the text—we positively and emphatically deny that nuts are scarce. There's the packer investigation nut, and the government ownership of railroads nut, and the packer ownership of refrigerator car nut, and the prohibition nut, and the Kenyon bill nut; there's the "red" nut, and the bolshevist nut, and the I. W. W. nut—there's nuts galore, and what a grand old

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W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission
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Beef, Pork and Mutton

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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

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Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

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**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Christmas it would be if we could just take a sledgehammer and have a national cracking bee.—Sioux City Live Stock Record.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¾c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¼c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c. Sweet Pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20¾c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 19c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 5.....	20,110	2,337	55,798	19,926
Tuesday, Jan. 6.....	20,527	4,594	81,771	18,784
Wednesday, Jan. 7.....	9,800	2,050	28,854	9,470
Thursday, Jan. 8.....	13,243	5,148	51,982	12,241
Friday, Jan. 9.....	6,549	889	30,963	9,754
Saturday, Jan. 10.....	1,685	99	9,509	1,574
Total last week.....	71,914	15,126	258,057	71,749
Previous week.....	62,185	12,033	226,754	92,087
Year ago.....	98,278	14,448	309,990	135,252
Two years ago.....	74,167	9,284	174,417	67,298

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 5.....	5,522	490	2,927	3,037
Tuesday, Jan. 6.....	4,630	593	8,791	5,536
Wednesday, Jan. 7.....	5,445	290	11,353	1,966
Thursday, Jan. 8.....	5,204	212	7,681	2,758
Friday, Jan. 9.....	3,368	53	8,954	1,600
Saturday, Jan. 10.....	974	46	4,206	748
Total last week.....	24,643	1,503	43,892	15,645
Week ago.....	26,384	1,347	48,537	23,620
Year ago.....	27,983	1,801	21,258	24,934
Two years ago.....	13,076	775	14,097	7,471

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Jan. 10, 1920:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	1620	1919		
1918.....	87,306	127,546		
1917.....	10,477	19,587		
1916.....	247,612	408,531		
1915.....	101,324	179,044		

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total this week.....	910,000		
Total previous week.....	759,000		
Corresponding week, 1919.....	1,058,000		
Corresponding week, 1918.....	728,000		
Corresponding week, 1917.....	900,000		

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Jan. 10, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	234,000	723,000	208,000
Previous week.....	177,000	596,000	229,000
1919.....	323,000	841,000	305,000
1918.....	237,000	572,000	201,000
1917.....	207,000	751,000	241,000
1916.....	167,000	718,000	227,000
1915.....	175,000	472,000	285,000
1914.....	147,000	453,000	260,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for week to Jan. 10, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today.....	11,800	65,500	13,000
Week ago.....	11,700	84,100	12,200
Year ago.....	16,800	111,000	15,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Jan. 10:

Armour & Co.....	19,600
Anglo-American.....	11,200
Swift & Co.....	22,800
Hammond Co.....	14,100
Morris & Co.....	23,200
Wilson & Co.....	19,800
Royd-Lunham.....	11,900
Western Packing Co.....	15,400
Roberts & Onk.....	8,700
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent Packing Co.....	11,000
Brennan Packing Co.....	7,400
William Davies Co.....	14,500
Others.....	21,500
Total.....	205,100
Previous week.....	181,200
Year ago.....	253,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Jan. 10.....	\$14.05	\$10.55	\$18.00	\$18.75
Previous week.....	14.25	10.60	18.00	18.80
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.10	17.67	10.60	16.80
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.00	16.35	12.15	17.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.05	10.60	9.75	13.70
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.55	7.00	7.05	10.40
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.20	6.80	5.60	8.30
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.00	8.25	5.50	7.05
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.85	7.38	5.50	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.90	6.29	4.40	6.60
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	7.97	4.30	6.25

CATTLE.

Prime heavy steers.....	\$17.50@18.50
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@17.50
Medium to good steers.....	12.00@15.25
Fair to medium steers.....	11.50@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@18.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.75
Good to prime cows.....	10.00@13.10
Fair to fine heifers.....	11.00@13.25
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@10.50
Canners.....	5.00@5.75
Cutters.....	5.90@6.75
Bologna bulls.....	7.75@8.75
Butcher bulls.....	7.90@11.50
Veal calves.....	17.25@18.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.30@15.50
Medium weight butchers.....	15.25@15.45
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	15.10@15.35
Fair to fancy, light.....	15.00@15.45
Mixed packing.....	14.50@15.30
Heavy packing.....	14.35@15.15
Rough packing.....	14.40@14.75
Pigs.....	13.50@14.50
Stags.....	12.25@14.00

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$12.50@17.00
Fed western lambs.....	18.00@19.60
Native lambs.....	17.00@19.50
Feeding lambs.....	14.75@17.50
Wethers.....	9.00@12.75
Ewes.....	6.25@10.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$38.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	25.30	25.35	24.75	23.90
May.....	25.30	25.35	24.75	24.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	19.40	19.50	19.40	19.50
May.....	20.70	20.90	20.25	20.40

MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	38.00			38.25
May.....	38.90	39.30	38.60	39.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	23.85	24.12½	23.85	24.10
May.....	24.80-75	25.12½	24.75	25.05
July.....	25.05	25.40	25.05	25.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	19.40	19.50	19.40	19.50
May.....	20.25	20.55	20.25	20.52½
July.....	20.75	20.85	20.75	20.85

TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	38.50			
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.07½	24.17½	23.97½	23.97½
May.....	25.15	25.15	24.80	24.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	20.60	20.60	20.42½	20.42½
May.....	20.60	20.60	20.42½	20.42½

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	38.50			
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	23.97½	24.00	23.85	24.00
May.....	24.90	24.90	24.70	24.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	19.40	19.50	19.40	19.50
May.....	20.40	20.47½	20.32½	20.47½

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50
May.....	39.25	39.50	39.25	39.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.07½	24.22½	24.00	24.15
May.....	24.95	24.95	24.77	24.95
July.....	25.20	25.20	25.05	25.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	19.05	19.00	19.05	19.00
May.....	20.50	20.75	20.50	20.75
July.....	21.00	21.07½	21.07½	21.07½

FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	38.87	38.87	38.75	38.80
May.....	39.37	39.37	39.05	39.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.10	24.10	23.97	23.97
May.....	24.80	24.90	24.75	24.75
July.....	25.20	25.20	25.12	25.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
January.....	19.90	19.90	18.87	18.87
May.....	20.70	20.70	20.60	20.60
July.....	21.05	21.05	20.85	20.85

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	25	@45
Native Sirlion Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	20	@22
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Steaks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@36
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@36
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy.....	40	@45
Fore quarters, fancy.....	32	@35
Legs, fancy.....	40	@45
Stews.....	16	@22
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30	@35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@45
Chops, French, each.....	18	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	32	@35
Stew.....	16	@25
Shoulders.....	24	@28
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@28
Hind quarters.....	32	@35
Fore quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@40
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	30	@32
Pork Chops.....	32	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@30
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	28	@30
Spare Ribs.....	22	@25
Hocks.....	22	@25
Pigs' Heads.....	15	@15
Leaf Lard.....	32	@32

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	22	@22
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	71	@71
Calveskins, under 8 lbs.....	75	@75
Kips.....	61	@61

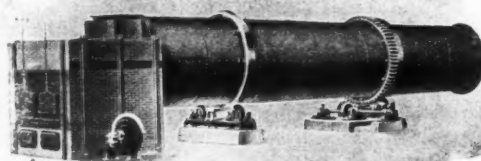
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Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	25 @ 26
Good native steers	21 @ 22
Medium steers	15 @ 16
Heifers, good	11 @ 12
Cows	11 @ 12
Hind quarters, choice	33 @ 34
Fore quarters, choice	19 @ 20

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	40 @ 41
Steer Loins, No. 2.	35 @ 36
Cow Loins	19 @ 20
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	27 @ 28
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	25 @ 26
Cow Short Loins	25 @ 26
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32 @ 33
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	30 @ 31
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	40 @ 41
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	35 @ 36
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	26 @ 27
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	21 @ 22
Steer Round, No. 1.	16 @ 17
Steer Round, No. 2.	12 @ 13
Cow Round	13 @ 14
Chucks, No. 1.	17 @ 18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cow Chucks	10 @ 11
Steer Plates	14 @ 15
Medium Plates	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	8 @ 9
Fore Shanks	7 @ 8
Hind Shanks	7 @ 8
Rolls	20 @ 21
Strip Loins, No. 1.	40 @ 41
Strip Loins, No. 2.	35 @ 36
Strip Loins, No. 3.	25 @ 26
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.	30 @ 31
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.	26 @ 27
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	23 @ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	60 @ 61
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	55 @ 56
Rump Butts	18 @ 19
Flank Steaks	22 @ 23
Boneless Chucks	11 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	17 @ 18
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Trimings	10 @ 11

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hearts	7 1/2 @ 8
Tongues	43 @ 44
Sweetbreads	43 @ 44
Ox-Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 11
Fresh Tripe, plain	6 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6 @ 7 1/2
Livers	6 @ 10
Kidneys, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 7

Veal.

Choice Carcass	28 @ 29
Good Carcass	18 @ 19
Heavy Carcass	16 @ 17
Good Saddle	28 @ 29
Good Racks	18 @ 19
Medium Racks	12 @ 13

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sweetbreads	55 @ 60
Calf Livers	34 @ 38

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	30 @ 31
Medium Lambs	29 @ 30
Common Lambs	16 @ 17
Choice Saddle	36 @ 37
Choice Fores	24 @ 25
Medium Fores	22 @ 23
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	18 @ 19
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	15 @ 16
Light Sheep	16 @ 17
Heavy Saddle	18 @ 19
Light Saddle	20 @ 21
Light Fores	12 @ 13
Mutton Legs	25 @ 26
Mutton Loins	15 @ 16
Mutton Stew	9 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	18 @ 19
Sheep Heads, each	12 @ 14

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25 @ 26
Pork Loins	25 @ 26
Leaf Lard	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Tenderloins	25 @ 26
Spare Ribs	41 @ 42
Butts	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Hocks	16 @ 17
Trimings	15 @ 16
Extra Lean Trimings	24 @ 25
Tails	13 @ 14
Snouts	11 @ 12
Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pigs' Heads	12 @ 13
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	13 @ 14
Cheek Meat	13 @ 14
Hog livers, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 5
Neck Bones	6 @ 7
Skinned Shoulders	19 @ 20
Pork Hearts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 @ 8
Pork Tongues	26 @ 27
Slip Bones	9 @ 10
Tail Bones	10 @ 11
Brains	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rackfat	24 @ 25
Hams	24 @ 25
Casas	21 @ 22
Bellies	31 @ 32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2

Choice bologna	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Frankfurters	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Tongue and blood	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Mixed Sausage	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22 @ 23
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22 @ 23
Special Compressed Sausage	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Polish Sausage	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	26 @ 27
Country Fresh Sausage	19 @ 20
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	23 @ 24
Pork Sausage, short link	22 @ 23
Boneless lean butts in casings	22 @ 23
Luncheon Roll	21 @ 22
Delicatessen Loaf	21 @ 22
Jellied Roll	21 @ 22

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	50 @ 51
Beef casing Salami	40 @ 41
Italian Salami (new goods)	50 @ 51
Capri	39 @ 40
Holsteiner	41 @ 42
Pepetoni, long links	44 @ 45
Farmer	33 @ 34
Cervalat	51 @ 52
Genoa	50 @ 51

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits	2.76 @ 2.76
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits	2.46 @ 2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurts, kits	3.30 @ 3.30
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits	3.35 @ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits	2.50 @ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits	2.40 @ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.00 @ 14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50 @ 18.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25 @ 17.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00 @ 19.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00 @ 19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	70.50 @ 70.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @ 70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....Per doz.	\$3.50	\$ 6.75	\$20.00	
Roast beef	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Roast mutton	1.85	2.65	4.05	47.00
Sliced dried beef	3.65	6.25	11.00	48.50
Ox tongue, whole	1.15	2.50	5.75	
Luncheon tongue				
Corned beef hash	1.35	3.00	6.00	
Hamburger steak with onions	1.25	2.25	5.00	
Vienna style sausage	1.30			
Luncheon sausage				
Breakfast sausage				
Veal loaf, med. size				2.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2 oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	31.50 @ 31.50
Plate Beef	27.00 @ 27.00
Prime Mess Beef	27.00 @ 27.00
Mess Beef	27.00 @ 27.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	28.00 @ 28.00
Rump Butts	46.00 @ 46.00
Mess Pork	49.00 @ 49.00
Clear Fat Backs	47.00 @ 47.00
Family Back Pork	39.00 @ 39.00
Beef Pork	

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Pure Lard	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Cooks and bakers' shortening, tubs	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	37 @ 37
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	38 @ 38
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	27 @ 27
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28 @ 28

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	21.75 @ 21.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	22.00 @ 22.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	21.25 @ 21.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	20.75 @ 20.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	21.50 @ 21.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	22.50 @ 22.50
Extra Short Clovers	21.00 @ 21.00
Extra Short Ribs	21.00 @ 21.00
Butts	18.50 @ 18.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	24 @ 24
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg. and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Skinned Poller Hams	44 @ 44

Regular Boiled Hams	43 @ 43
Boiled Cans	43 @ 43
Cooked Loin	44 @ 44
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	33 @ 33

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.	18 @ 18
Beef Export Rounds	24 @ 24
Beef Middles, per set.	45 @ 45
Beef Bungas, per piece	20 @ 20
Beef Weasands	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Beef Bladders, medium	80 @ 80
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	90 @ 90
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	1.20 @ 1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	1.30 @ 1.30
Hog Middles, per set	25 @ 25
Hog Bungas, export	24 @ 24
Hog Bungas, large	17 @ 17
Hog Bungas, medium	11 @ 11
Hog Bungas, narrow	7 @ 7
Hog Stomachs, per piece	10 @ 10
Imported wide Sheep Casings	9 @ 9
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	9 @ 9
Imported medium Sheep Casings	9 @ 9

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	7.75 @ 7.85
Hoof Meal, per unit	6.80 @ 7.00
Concentrated Tankage, ground	6.50 @ 6.70
Ground Tankage, 11%	7.25 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.75 @ 6.85
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.40 @ 6.60
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	50.00 @ 52.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton	245.00 @ 250.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton	100.00 @ 110.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat shin bones, lights, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles	55.00 @ 60.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	24.15 @ 24.15
Prime steam, loose	23.05 @ 23.05
Compound	25.00 @ 25.00
Neutral lard	26.50 @ 26.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	21 @ 22
Tallow	18 1/2 @ 19
Grease, yellow, loose	16 @ 16 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	17 1/2 @ 18

OILS.

Oleo Oil, extra	29 @ 29 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2	27 @ 28
Oleo, stock	22 @ 24
Linseed, loose, per gal	1.50 @ 1.65
Corn oil, loose	19 1/4 @ 19 1/2
Soya bean-oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	19 1/4 @ 19 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	19 1/2 @ 20
Choice country	18 1/2 @ 19
Packers' prime, loose	18 @ 18 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	17 1/2 @ 18
White, "A"	17 @ 17 1/2
White, "B"	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Bone, naphtha extracted	12 1/2 @ 13
Crackling	15 1/2 @ 16
House	14 1/2 @ 15
Yellow	15 1/2 @ 16
Brown	14 1/2 @ 15
Pigs, foot grease	21 @ 22
Garbage, grease, loose	11 @ 11 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	24 1/2 @ 25
Glycerine, dynamite	24 @ 25
Glycerine, crude soap	16 @ 16 1/2
Glycerine, candle	nom. 17 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	23 @ 23
P. S. Y., soap grade	21 @ 21
Soap stocks, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.	7 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	2.90 @ 2.95
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	3.00 @ 3.05
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	3.10 @ 3.15
Red Oak Lard Tierces	4.00 @ 4.05
White Oak Lard Tierces	4.40 @ 4.45
White Oak Ham Tierces	4.80 @ 4.80

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	13 1/2 @
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	14 1/2 @
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.....	4 @
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	5 @
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	13 1/2 @
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	7 1/2 @
Sugar.....	
White, clarified	18 @
Yellow, clarified	18 1/2 @
Plantation, granulated	18 1/2 @
F. o. b. New Orleans, net cash.....	
Salt.....	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	
Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, Chesbire, car lots, per sack.....	
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	
Michigan, granulated car lots, per ton.....	2.3
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton.....	0.3

Retail Section

RETAIL MEAT AT PENNY PROFIT.

A new idea in meat retailing is being experimented with by Rittenhouse Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., in their plan to sell meats in their retail markets at a uniform profit of a penny a pound. This firm's claim is that, through the medium of a chain of stores, they can purchase by the carload and dispose of meat, eggs and oleomargarine on the basis of one cent a pound profit, or as they figure, a profit of from 3 to 4 per cent.

The idea will be in actual operation by the end of this week, and if it is successful the proprietors plan to extend their business to other cities. In connection with the idea H. J. Rittenhouse, a member of the firm, explained:

"We think we can run a meat store successfully on that margin of profit, and are going to give it a try-out. We will offer the best grades of meats. The store will be run on a cash-and-carry basis. The meats will be arranged on large platters in quantities which will have been weighed and the price marked over it.

"When a customer selects some meat it will be put in a bag and handed to her. If there is any doubt as to the correctness of the weight, the customer will only have to turn round and weigh it on a public scale which will be standing in the middle of the store.

"We are trusting to make the venture a success by the quick turnover of the goods. We are banking on many sales at a small profit per sale."

Some of the prices proposed are: shoulder pork, city dressed, 23 cents a pound; shoulder pork, picnic style, 18 cents; pork loins, 20 cents; picnic hams, 19 cents; boneless bacon, 26 cents; oleomargarine, 35 cents, and selected eggs at 50 cents a dozen. The stores will be called "Penny Profit Meat Stores."

A COURSE TO AID RETAILERS.

An innovation has been effected in the Better Business Bulletins issued by Armour & Company, announcement being just made that beginning with Bulletin No. 28 and continuing through the year, these bulletins will comprise a complete course in merchandising. In this connection, each of the individual bulletins will be a lesson in itself and independent of all others. Every bulletin will develop a particular point to aid retailers in their merchandising problems.

The central theme developed in Bulletin No. 28, just issued, is that "Groping Methods Lead Nowhere." Under this heading it states:

"Many a man is running around blindfolded in business and doesn't know it—groping, wasting energy, working on side-tracks instead of on the main line.

"His store generally shows it—a haphazard collection of haphazard merchandise—bought without plan, bought without analysis—sold willy-nilly and without the backing of a definite store policy.

"Of course, it's hard to definitely plan every step in your 1920 merchandising, but fix your mind on a definite goal and utilize the steps which lead to it.

"Quality merchandise is the biggest and first step—fail to take it and your store

stands in the class that competition can always undermine.

"A reliable cost system eliminates guess work, stops profit leaks, makes sure that your quality merchandise is rightly sold for the right profit—and helps you toward the goal through system, the enemy of careless loss.

"A dependable policy stiffens the selling backbone of your clerks, increases the respect of your trade and concentrates effort until you and your clerks waste little time and are constantly aiming toward the goal of reputation.

"Back your service to your community by continuous high-grade store selling and courtesy. Use advertised goods and the advertising that comes with them and before them. Advertise yourself as an investment for present and future."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed. Nondorf has opened a new shop at Scandia, Kan.

C. H. Samples has opened a shop at Edgerton, Kan.

Gray Bros. have opened a new market at Fayetteville, Tenn.

Albert Richman has opened a new market at Michigan, Ind.

Herman Wiese bought a meat market at Round Lake, Minn.

Runyan & Gibson have opened a meat market at Kimball, S. D.

L. O. Smith has purchased a meat market at Lake Andes, S. D.

Felix Herzog will shortly open a meat market at Barronette, Wis.

Richard Claussen will shortly open a meat market at Daykin, Neb.

Brozik & Sons have opened a new meat market at Waseca, Minn.

O. D. Larson has engaged in the meat business at Yates Center, Kan.

Gaygus & Ray meat market has been destroyed by fire at Virden, Ill.

L. N. Bolls' meat market has been sold to Duggar Bros. at Conway, Ark.

John C. Storm has sold his shop to Herman Semer at Plainfield, N. J.

Brice Gossard has purchased the Noah Frauhiger market at Bluffton, Ind.

John Otto meat market has been sold to Max Gehrts at Lake Benton, Minn.

The Ray King meat market has been destroyed by fire at Alexander, Ohio.

Clyde Wyckoff will shortly establish a retail meat market at Longmont, Colo.

Duggar Bros. have purchased the meat market at Conway, Ark., from L. N. Bolls.

DeLapp & Ellis have purchased the Home meat market at Rock Rapids, Ia.

J. W. Gibson meat market has been sold to McCall & Co. at Henderson, Tenn.

Smith Bros. have purchased the City meat market from F. E. Davis at Hugoton, Kan.

Albert Wolf has been succeeded in the meat business by John A. King at Durant, Okla.

C. W. Keith and S. B. McQuade will shortly open a meat market at Eveleth, Minn.

The Illinois Farmers' Packing Co. has opened a retail shop on Peoria street, La Salle, Ill.

Smith & Ives have purchased the meat market of Winebright & Smith at St. John, Kan.

Obarr & Mayer will shortly open a meat shop on East Main street, Santa Maria, Cal.

Grissom Bros. have purchased the City meat market from T. W. Branson at Memphis, Tenn.

McCaffrey & Son have purchased the butcher shop of Joseph Couch at St. Marys, Kan.

Scott & Quickett have purchased the Palace meat market from Chas. Glick at Emmett, Ida.

Charley Gann has sold his Majestic meat market at Santa Fe, N. M., to Charles Ballard.

Walter Riley and James Troutt have purchased the Phillip H. Karch market at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Clinck & Kraft have sold their interest in the West Side meat market to George Menick at Berlin, Wis.

J. C. Clink and Frank Kraft have sold the West Side meat market to George Menick at Berlin, Wis.

C. B. Vessierat & Son have added a meat market to their several other lines of business at Maximo, O.

The Wenzel Bros. have reopened the meat market formerly conducted by G. M. Huffacker at Fargo, N. D.

Charles Shields has taken possession of the Krause & Smith meat market which he recently purchased at Garwin, Ia.

The Rhode meat market has consummated a deal whereby they will take over the Economy market at Johnstown, Pa.

H. P. Vann, of Tulsa, Okla., has purchased the meat business of J. K. Heistand at 1700-2 Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan.

A. C. Taft and C. A. Seaton, who recently purchased the Krischke market, Canton, Ill., contemplated extensive improvements.

Harry Urish will take possession of the William Burns meat market shortly in accordance with an agreement of sale, at Green Valley, Ill.

Martin Block has purchased the interest of the Edward Kloster market at Charlevoix, Mich., and will consolidate the other market with his own.

William H. Wilson & Sons have sold their interests in their meat market to A. J. and Earl Martin, who will take possession at once, at Hagerstown, Md.

By joint agreement between employers and employees, retail meat markets in Rockford, Ill., within a prescribed territory, will close their shops hereafter at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

MEAT SCARCE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 19.)

ril Ltd. This provides for an interchange of shares.

Rabbits Bring Big Prices.

For many years the rabbit was regarded as a pest, and many millions were spent on fencing and destruction to keep down the numbers. It is curious to notice now that the rabbit is being hailed as the possible salvation of Australia. Ten years ago a pair of rabbits could be purchased at the freezing works for 5d; today in London the skin of one rabbit is worth thirteen times that sum. The value of rabbit exports in 1900 was £500; today it is £700,000 per annum, and the value of the skins exported was over £1,000,000. In Sydney cold stores there are 24,000,000 rabbits.

It has been seriously suggested that it will soon be a question whether it will not be more profitable to breed rabbits than to breed sheep. This, however, is rather far-fetched. But the statement shows the different outlook for rabbits. The demand for skins comes mainly from the United States, which has a large number of buyers in Australia, paying almost any price for skins. Under the circumstances, some interest has been attracted by the announcement from San Francisco that a large increase in the production of rabbits by small holders has been arranged, in order to provide against the great shortage in supplies.

Telegrams received here from New Zealand state that the Premier of that country made a somewhat mysterious statement the other day, when he said in answer to a question in Parliament that the country could expect some startling revelations in the course of a short time regarding the "Meat Trust." No details were given, but the Premier remarked that he knew exactly what was going on in this country. I shall give details in the next letter, if the story has been told by then.

[The Premier had probably received "inside information" from the U. S. Federal Trade Commission as the basis of his promised "startling revelations."—Editor.]

IMPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York for the month of November, just reported, were as follows:

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—From Canada, 33,325 lbs.

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—From Canada, 139,885 lbs.

PORK—From Canada, 1,180 lbs.

SAUSAGE—From Hong Kong, 798 lbs.

OTHER CANNED OR PRESERVED MEATS—From Argentina, 1,760 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—From European Turkey, 1,653 lbs.; Canada, 109,200 lbs.; Argentina, 70,056 lbs.; China, 61,635 lbs.; Asiatic Turkey, 2,982 lbs.; Australia, 13,241 lbs.; New Zealand, 780 lbs.; total, 259,277 lbs.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS—From Canada, 129,774 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

authority that quite a respectable sized European demand has developed from the Continent, besides which English buyers are purchasing direct from this country.

Trade in sheep and lambs opened strong and active Monday morning and all grades up until Wednesday met with strong demand at fully steady prices as compared with the close of the previous week. With receipts estimated at only 14,000 head Wednesday, supplies consisted largely of common to medium-fleshed stock, with bulk of sales on these grades showing a decline of 15@35c cwt. as compared with the day before. Fancy prime lambs and yearlings, which were in light supply, met with steady offers, and while the present high range of values encourages the shipment of medium-fleshed stock, no doubt the holding back of these grades until they are well ripened would be a profitable proposition. The spread between

the well-finished varieties and common to medium-fleshed grades is broader than at this time during the past several years. Prevailing quotations follow: Good to choice lambs, \$19.00@19.75; fair to medium, \$17.50@18.50; culls, \$13.00@15.00; good to choice light yearlings, \$17.00@

17.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$15.50@16.50; good to choice aged wethers, \$12.50@13.00; poor to medium, \$11.00@12.00; fair to best ewes, \$11.25@12.00; poor to medium, \$9.50@11.00; culls, \$5.50@8.00; breeding ewes, \$12.00@14.00; fair to best feeding lambs, \$17.00@17.75.

GEORGE KERN, Inc.

WHOLESALE PROVISIONERS

Manufacturers of

High Grade Bolognas, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Pure Lard

344-352 West 38th St., New York City



Libby's

Peaches
One sale means
many sales

When "the family" once tries Libby's Peaches, they will never be quite so well pleased with any other brand.

When they bite into the great golden halves of Libby's Peaches, when they taste the thick cane sugar syrup so richly blended with the natural juices of the fruit, they'll vow they have never enjoyed any dessert more.

Libby advertising is acquainting thousands with Libby's Peaches—and one sale means many sales. Isn't this a profitable brand to handle—and to display prominently where all may see?

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

New York Section

H. D. Speer of Swift & Company's small stock department, Chicago, and L. M. Lester, of the beef department, Chicago, were in New York this week.

Harry M. Howard of Wilson & Company, Chicago, whose record for war work won him meritorious mention while on duty at Washington, D. C., has been transferred here to assume important duties.

Thos. E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, was in New York this week. M. Rosenbach, head of the export department, and C. W. Means, of the canned meat department, were also in town this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Jan. 10, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 13 cents to 22 cents per pound, and averaged 17.46 cents per pound.

The annual ball of the East Side branch, United Master Butchers of America, was held on the evening of January 14 at the Palm Garden, in East 58th street. As usual, this premier event of the social season in the retail meat trade was largely attended.

The New York Wilson Fellowship Club held its annual meeting last week for the election of officers. The new personnel is as follows: Walter G. Peterson, president; George Sondergard, first vice-president; Miss A. Walsh, second vice-president; E. A. Blitz, treasurer; Miss H. Galloway, secretary. Big doings are anticipated for the year 1920.

An agreement has been disclosed whereby the Knickerbocker Ice Co. agreed to purchase the entire output of the Fidelio Brewing Company's ice plant, located at First avenue and Twenty-ninth street, at a price of 24½ cents a cake of 300 pounds. The agreement was made in 1916 for a period of five years, but was modified in 1917 by fixing the price at \$2 a ton.

In order to adjust and augment its staff of officers to the increased volume of its business, the National Bank of Commerce in New York has established the title of second vice-president. At the meeting of the board of directors on January 7 seven officers of the new title were appointed, all coming from the grade of assistant cashier, except one, the manager of the service department. Those appointed to second vice-presidencies are Assistant Cashiers Harry P. Barrand, Louis P. Christenson, Archibald F. Maxwell, Edward H. Rawls, Everett E. Risley and Henry C. Stevens, and the manager of the service department, James I. Clarke. Also, two new assistant cashiers were appointed, Julius Paul and Hamilton G. Stenersen.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 14, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are quoted as follows: 74 to 76% Caustic Soda, 4½ to 4¾c lb.; 60% Caustic Soda, 4¼c lb.; 98% Powdered, Caustic Soda, 4½ to 5c lb.; 48% Carbonate of Soda, 2½c lb.; 58% Carbonate of Soda, 2¼ to 2½c lb.; Talc, 1¼ to 2c lb.; Silica, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified Palm Oil, Nominal, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 18 to 18¼c lb.; Yellow Olive Oil, \$2.50 to \$2.55 gal.; Cochin Cocoanut Oil, 21 to 21½c lb.; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, 19½

to 20c lb.; Cottonseed Oil, 22 to 23c lb.; Soya Bean Oil, 19½c lb.; Corn Oil, 19½ to 20c lb.; Peanut Oil, Deodorized, 27½ to 28c lb.; Crude, 23½ to 24c lb.

Prime City Tallow, Special, 18c lb.; Dynamite Glycerine, nominal, 23½ to 24c lb.; Saponified Glycerine, 88%, nominal, 17 to 17½c lb.; Crude Soap Glycerine, nominal, 15½ to 16c lb.; Chemically Pure Glycerine, nominal, 24½ to 25c lb.; Prime Packers' Grease, 14½ to 15c lb.

PORK AND BEEF STATISTICS.

(Continued from page 23.)

PORK SITUATION.						
	Total July 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1919.	November, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, to Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Total July 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918.
Inspected slaughter	9,516,598	3,270,172	12,786,770	10,221,096	4,280,126	14,501,792
Average dressed weight	172.99	164.42	170.80	173.94	160.6	170.00
Dressed product	1,646,338,000	537,682,000	2,184,020,000	1,777,987,000	687,388,000	2,465,375,000
Storage begin'g of period	1,047,809,000	632,892,000	1,047,809,000	973,536,000	576,840,000	973,536,000
Storage end of period	632,892,000	562,402,000	562,402,000	576,840,000	633,247,000	633,247,000
Domestic exports:						
Fresh pork:						
Allies	4,603,370	76,362	4,679,732	1,976,761	1,604,880	3,641,641
Neutrals	127,837	522,719	650,556	4,674	1,786	6,460
Central Powers	1,206,627	812,833	2,019,460			
Canned pork:						
Allies	1,684,053	302,662	1,986,716	1,654,540	68,342	1,722,882
Neutrals	64,053	8,108	72,161	98,805	9,600	108,405
Central Powers	425		425			
Pickled pork:						
Allies	8,949,524	3,528,325	12,477,849	12,025,840	2,064,970	14,690,810
Neutrals	1,976,108	1,218,656	3,194,764	744,092	118,903	862,995
Central Powers	181,404	187,715	369,119			
Bacon:						
Allies	188,414,872	30,163,270	218,578,142	342,388,500	122,535,978	465,924,487
Neutrals	95,307,353	20,969,565	116,276,918	8,291,716	70,445	8,362,161
Central Powers	31,749,569	14,155,859	45,905,428			
Hams and shoulders:						
Allies	107,565,282	14,084,552	121,649,834	161,501,717	20,323,856	181,825,573
Neutrals	7,741,200	1,909,394	9,710,603	1,449,231	162,341	1,611,572
Central Powers	3,594,281	790,339	4,384,620			
Total pork:						
Allies	311,217,101	48,153,172	359,372,273	520,547,367	147,258,026	667,805,393
Neutrals	105,216,560	24,688,442	129,905,002	10,588,518	363,975	10,951,593
Central Powers	36,732,306	15,946,746	52,679,052			
Total pork	453,165,967	88,790,360	541,956,327	531,135,885	147,621,101	678,756,986
Lard:						
Allies	113,511,525	24,052,820	137,564,345	206,551,108	26,637,085	226,588,193
Neutrals	62,643,136	10,850,935	73,494,071	13,621,911	3,029,594	16,651,505
Central Powers	26,759,385	7,973,937	34,733,322			
Total lard	202,914,046	42,877,692	245,791,738	214,173,019	29,666,679	243,239,698
Grand t'l pork prod.	656,080,013	131,668,052	787,748,065	745,308,904	176,687,780	921,996,684
Stocks	414,917,000	770,490,000	485,407,000	336,696,000	156,407,000	930,289,000
Apparent consumption	1,405,175,000	476,504,000	1,881,679,000	1,429,374,000	454,293,000	1,883,667,000
Prices:						
Hogs, live (per 100 lbs.)	18.661	14.187	17.559	18.368	17.760	18.198
Dressed hogs, lb.	.265	.225	.255	.263	.261	.262
Bacon, lb.	.355	.327	.348	.415	.447	.424
Lard, lb.	.294	.250	.283	.253	.256	.254
Hams, lb.	.341	.271	.324	.322	.356	.331

BEEF SITUATION.						
	Total July 1, 1919, to Oct. 31, 1919.	November, 1919.	Total July 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, to Oct. 31, 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Total July 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918.
Inspected slaughter	3,641,618	1,039,074	4,680,692	4,401,014	1,233,081	5,634,095
Average dressed weight	534.32	487.10	523.84	457.16	433.6	452.00
Dressed products	1,945,806,000	506,133,000	2,451,939,000	2,011,095,000	534,664,000	2,546,659,000
Storage begin'g of period	191,604,000	221,625,000	191,604,000	188,935,000	251,449,000	188,935,000
Storage end of period	221,625,000	258,375,000	258,375,000	231,449,000	260,078,000	260,078,000
Domestic exports:						
Fresh beef:						
Allies	25,040,963	2,359,939	27,400,842	297,616,336	118,657,847	416,274,183
Neutrals	15,973,408	77,681	16,051,089	207,712	83,030	209,732
Central Powers	14,205,746	13,296,382	27,462,128			
Canned beef:						
Allies	7,575,228	755,260	8,330,488	47,943,295	13,248,117	61,191,412
Neutrals	2,106,416	130,047	2,236,463	163,251	65,303	228,554
Central Powers	1,612,314	507,931	2,120,245			
Pickled beef:						
Allies	7,005,417	1,890,742	8,896,159	67,396,571	20,609,718	88,006,289
Neutrals	4,205,292	298,710	4,504,002	632,864	81,213	714,077
Central Powers	1,530,277	808,200	2,338,477			
Total beef:						
Allies	39,621,548	5,005,941	44,627,489	412,956,202	152,575,982	565,531,884
Neutrals	22,285,116	506,438	22,791,554	1,003,827	229,536	1,233,363
Central Powers	17,348,337	14,572,513	31,920,850			
Total beef	79,255,001	20,084,892	30,339,893	413,960,029	152,805,218	566,765,247
Oleo oil:						
Allies	13,919,922	3,692,104	17,612,026	15,105,233	1,112,792	16,308,025
Neutrals	9,391,446	2,450,115	11,841,561	601	2,240,000	2,240,601
Central Powers	2,126,038	954,417	3,080,455			
Tallow:						
Allies	12,890,951	645,562	13,536,513	1,318,135	11,290	1,329,335
Neutrals	6,854,498	698,998	7,553,496	112,116	100	112,216
Central Powers	632,939		632,939			
T'l oleo oil and tallow	45,805,794	8,441,136	54,246,930	16,626,085	3,364,092	19,990,177
Grand total	125,060,795	28,526,028	153,586,823	439,586,114	156,160,310	586,755,424
Stocks	430,021,000	436,750,000	436,771,000	462,514,000	18,629,000	471,143,000
Apparent consumption	1,790,724,000	440,857,000	2,231,581,000	1,518,895,000	369,866,000	1,888,761,000
Prices:						
Cattle, good native steers, per 100 lbs.	15.910	15.100	15.742	15.519	15.020	15.414
Beef carcasses, lb.	.225	.225	.227	.245	.245	.245
Steer loins No. 2, lb.	.363	.410	.372	.350	.350	.350
Steer chucks No. 2, lb.	.149	.135	.146	.221	.190	.211
Steer rounds No. 2, lb.	.224	.192	.217	.256	.234	.251

†Increase. *Decrease.

ESTABLISHED 1868

S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

2700-2706 Wabash Avenue

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LONDON, ENGLAND

96-100 Pearl Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

WELLINGTON, N. Z.

SAUSAGE CASINGS OF EVERY KIND

**All of our Casings are
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Mail Orders solicited to which we give special attention.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.		
Steers, common to choice.....	9.00@16.00	
Oxen.....	9.00@13.00	
Bulls.....	6.50@11.00	
Heifers.....	7.50@13.00	
Cows.....	4.50@10.00	

LIVE CALVES.		
Calves, prime.....	18.50@19.25	
Calves, grassers.....	7.00@ 9.00	
Calves, fed.....	7.00@13.00	
Calves, culls.....	12.00@16.00	
Calves, yearlings.....	6.00@ 7.25	
Calves, Western.....	7.00@11.25	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Lambs, prime.....	16.50@19.35	
Lambs, common to good.....	12.25@15.50	
Lambs, culls.....	10.00@12.00	
Lambs, yearlings.....	12.00@16.00	
Sheep, wethers.....	8.75@11.25	
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	8.25@ 9.75	
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	6.25@ 9.00	
Sheep, culls.....	3.50@ 5.75	

LIVE HOGS.		
Hogs, heavy.....	@15.25	
Hogs, medium.....	@15.50	
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@15.50	
Pigs.....	@15.00	
Roughs.....	@12.00	

DRESSED BEEF.		
CITY DRESSED.		
Choice native, heavy.....	.25	@26
Choice native, light.....	.24	@25
Native, common to fair.....	.18	@23

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.		
Choice native, heavy.....	.23	@24
Choice native, light.....	.22	@23
Native, common to fair.....	.20	@20
Choice Western, heavy.....	.22	@22
Choice Western, light.....	.19	@19
Common to fair, Texas.....	.13	@16
Good to choice heifers.....	.21	@21
Common to fair heifers.....	.16	@16
Choice cows.....	.14	@15
Common to fair cows.....	.13	@13 1/2
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	.13	@13 1/2

BEEF CUTS.		
	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@32	34 @36
No. 2 ribs.....	@22	30 @32
No. 3 ribs.....	@16	26 @28
No. 1 loins.....	@35	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@24	36 @38
No. 3 loins.....	@20	32 @34
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@32	31 @33
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@28	26 @30
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@22	23 @25
No. 1 rounds.....	@21	@22
No. 2 rounds.....	@17	@18
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@16
No. 1 chuck.....	@18	@18
No. 2 chuck.....	@15	@16
No. 3 chuck.....	@13	@14

DRESSED CALVES.		
Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	.32	@33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	.28	@29
Western calves, choice.....	.28	@29
Western calves, fair to good.....	.24	@25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	.18	@20

DRESSED HOGS.		
Hogs, heavy.....	.22	@23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	.22	@23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	.22 1/2	@23 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	.23	@24
Pigs.....	.24	@25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Lambs, choice spring.....	.30	@31
Lambs, choice.....	.29	@30
Sheep, choice.....	.18	@17
Sheep, medium to good.....	.13	@14
Sheep, culls.....	.12	@13

PROVISIONS.		
(Jobbing Trade.)		
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	.30	@31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	.30	@31
Smoked picnic, light.....	.25	@26
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	.20	@21
Smoked shoulders.....	.22	@23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	.48	@48
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	.35	@36
Dried beef sets.....	.48	@48
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	.28	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.		
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@30	
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@29	
Frozen pork loins.....	@45	
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@48	
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@45	
Shoulders, city.....	@23	

Shoulders, Western.....	@22	
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@24	
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@26	
Fresh hams, city.....	@30	
Fresh hams, Western.....	@28	
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@22	

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.		
Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	105.00@115.00	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	95.00@105.00	
Black hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 75.00	
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 75.00	
White hoofs, per ton.....	90.00@100.00	
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00	
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.		
Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@36c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@24c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.		
Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 7	
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12	
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.		
Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90	
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75	
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55	
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95	
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40	
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.35	
Hog middles.....	@27	
Hog bungs.....	@12	
Hog bungs, export.....	@25	
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20	
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26	
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21	
Beef weasands, No. 1, per doz.....	@45	
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@5 1/2	
Beef weasands, No. 2, each.....	@ 4	

SPICES.		
	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	31	34
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19	22
Pepper, red.....	18	21
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	21	23
Coriander.....	7	9 1/2
Cloves.....	53	58
Ginger.....	21	21
Mace.....	53	58

CURING MATERIALS.		
Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14	
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. carloads, 100 lbs. or sacks.....	@ 4	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 4 1/2	
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5 1/2	
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/2	

GREEN CALFSKINS.		
No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.00	
No. 2 skins.....	@ .98	
No. 3 skins.....	@ .75	
Branded skins.....	@ .85	
Ticky skins.....	@ .85	
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .98	
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .96	
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.50	
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.30	
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 9.10	
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 8.10	
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.10	
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 10.50	
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 10.25	
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@ 10.25	
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 10.00	
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 10.75	
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@ 10.50	
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 10.50	
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@ 11.25	
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 11.00	
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 9.25	
Branded kips.....	@ 9.75	
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 9.25	
Ticky kips.....	@ 9.75	
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 9.75	
All skins must have tail bone cut.		

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—12 to box—	@33	
Western, young toms, selected.....	@33	
Western, young hens, selected.....	@40	
Western, old toms.....	@44	
Turkeys—Dry packed—		
W'n. dry picked, hens and toms, selected.....	@52	
Western, dry picked, fair to good.....	@50	
Kentucky and Tennessee, selected.....	@49	
Kentucky and Tennessee, fair to good.....	@48	
Texas, selected.....	@50	
Texas, fair to good.....	@48	
Western, old hens.....	@46	
Western, old toms.....	@43	
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—		
W'n. milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb.....	@47	
W'n. milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@45	
W'n. milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@39	
W'n. milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@38	
W'n. milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@36	
W'n. milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@35	
W'n. corn fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb.....	@45	
W'n. corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@43	
W'n. corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@37	
W'n. corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@34	
W'n. corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@33	
W'n. corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	@34	
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, barrels—		
W'n. milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	@41	
W'n. milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	@32	
W'n. milk fed, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@35	
W'n. milk fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	@36	
W'n. milk fed, 4 lbs. and over.....	@29	
W'n. milk fed, stages, under 4 lbs.....	@27	
W'n. corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	@39	
W'n. corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	@31	
W'n. corn fed, 4 lbs. each.....	@34	
W'n. corn fed, 5 lbs. each and over.....	@35	
W'n. corn fed, stages, 4 lbs. and over.....	@28	
W'n. corn fed, stages, under 4 lbs.....	@26	
W'n. corn fed, mixed sizes, lb.....	@30	
Ohio and Mich., scalded, 4 lbs. and over.....	@33	
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights.....	@30	
Other w'n. scalded, mixed sizes, lb.....	@29	
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.....	@46	
Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Milk fed—12 to box—		
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@36 1/2	
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35	
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32	
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31	
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28	
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27	
Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Corn fed—12 to box—		
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@36 1/2	
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35	
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32	
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31	
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28	
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27	
Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—		
W'n. dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@36	
W'n. dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@35 1/2	
W'n. dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@35	
W'n. dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@31	
W'n. dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@27	
Ohio and Mich., scalded, 4 lbs. and over.....	@32	
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights.....	@30	
Other w'n. scalded, mixed weights, lb.....	@29	
Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, boxes or blis.—		
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@25	
Western, scalded, lb.....	@24	
Ducks—		
Long Island, spring ducks, frozen.....	@41	
Geese—		
Wisconsin, fattened.....	@36	
Western, 10 lbs. and over.....	@29	
Western, under 10 lbs.....	@28	
Western, poor to fair.....	@25	
Squabs—		
Squabs prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00	

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight, per lb.....	@33	
Chickens, via express, per lb.....	@35	
Fowls, via freight, light.....	@38	
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@40	
Roosters, old.....	@24	
Turkeys, via freight.....	@42	
Geese, via express.....	@41	
Ducks, express, per lb.....	@41	

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@62	
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@63	
Creamery firsts.....	@61 1/2	
Creamery, second.....	@57	

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@76	
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@74	
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@72	
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@65	
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	@71	
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	@60	

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00	
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00	
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.55	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c.	
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....	7.75 and 50c.	
Wet, acidulated 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—	
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar. 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75	
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar. 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75	

